ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 40,063—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1894.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th Jan.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†*	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th "
†*	GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†*	GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.L.	OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.		Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March	20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April	17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at 6 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,797 tons, on the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 3, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS.

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SHUTTERS IN GREAT VARIETIES.
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LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
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PLATE RACKS.
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PNEUMATIC PLATE HOLDERS.
FOCUSSING CLOTHS.
UNIVERSAL LENS ADAPTER
WASHING TRAYS.
PATENT ROCKING BATHS.

Complete Illustrated Price list on Application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S GELATINE-COATED GRANULES,

SMALL, TASTELESS, ELEGANT, EFFICACIOUS,
THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES	For Habitual Constipation.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES	For Sluggish Liver.
DIGESTIVE GRANULES	For Indigestion and Dyspepsia
BELLADONNA COUGH GRANULES	For Coughs and Colds.

Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED, another small Consignment of SPANISH GRAPES and KENTISH COB-NUTS in first-class Condition; also CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE GAMMONS and BATH CHAPS; STILTON GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, LOAF CHEDDAR and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES.

'XMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES (by Buszard, of Oxford Street, London).

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The Noted House in BOMBAY.
Compare our Prices with other Firms.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
BOOKS FOR THE TRAVELLER.
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS. BOOKLETS. ANNUALS. CALENDARS. DIARIES.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	"	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	"	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	"	25	"	10	0
Reg. Reina	"	25	"	7	8
Trabucos	"	25	"	3	4
Caliope	"	50	"	6	0
Damas	"	100	"	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	"	50	"	5	8
Hidalgas	"	100	"	10	0
* Corea	"	25	"	5	0
Carolina	"	100	"	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	"	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

			Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.		3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"		2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"		1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

			Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100		4	0
Do. do. No. 2	"	"	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	"	"	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST
BOMBAY.

DRESS BOWS.
BLACK SILK, Re. 1-2 each.
WHITE, Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-4 doz.

DRESS TIES.
BLACK SILK, 12 As. each
WHITE, Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-4 doz.

DRESS GLOVES.
WHITE KID, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-8 pr.

DRESS SHIRTS.
THE "OPERA." PER DOZ. Rs. 53.

SILK SOCKS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL

ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-8 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

AN ICEBERG

IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH ON

"FRUIT & HONEY."
TOBACCO

WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE 30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.

Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

[illegible] & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

Continued and Pronounced Success of
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS MONDAY EVENING,
The Ever-Green Comic Opera,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE,"
Or, the Lass that Loved a Sailor.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
The Most Popular Burlesque ever presented on an Indian Stage which RAN FOR 75 Consecutive Nights at Calcutta.
"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."
"A thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever."

Special ATTRACTION FOR WEDNESDAY.
Musical EVENT EXTRAORDINARY!!!
A New, Original, and Humourous Comic Opera,
By SYDNEY GRUNDY and ED. SOLOMON,
"THE VICAR OF BRAY."
With Appropriate Wardrobe and New Scenery.
AUGMENTED CHORUS.
BEWITCHING BALLET.

Pronounced by the Calcutta Press to be the most Effective Operatic Production Associated with the name of Harry Stanley.

Well Rehearsed, Well Acted, Well Sung, and Magnificently Staged.

The opera will be produced in its Entirety. The Music has been Rehearsed under the immediate Supervision of Mr. George Trimnell. Original Business, as produced in London. Mr. Stanley has every confidence that the Public will endorse the Calcutta verdict, viz:—

"Successful Beyond all Previous Achievements."

(In Active Preparation.)
The Latest London Success—"UTOPIA."
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Prices as Usual..............T. EMPSON, Manager.

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,

TO BE HELD ON THE OVAL,
In Front of the SECRETARIAT,
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
1st, 2nd and 3rd FEBRUARY, 1894.
The Fair will be Open on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY
From 4 to 7 P. M. and from 8 to 10-45 P. M.

On Friday the Fair will be open to Purdah Ladies only from 7-30 A.M. to 9 A.M., and to the Public from 4 to 7-45 P.M.

Day Tickets, at Re. 1 each, admitting to the Fair.

Season Tickets, at Rs. 5 each, and Family Season Tickets, to admit four of a Family at Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTE.—Season Tickets will admit to all Shows in the Fair except the THEATRE.

Children under Twelve Half-price.

The Stalls will be Presided over by Ladies in Fancy Dress. The Shows will include Theatre, Concerts, Cafe Chantant, Shooting Galleries, The strange Illusion, Man-in-a-Tub, Aunt Sally, &c., &c.

Special arrangements are being made for a Horse Show and Driving and Jumping Competitions.

Prizes will be offered at the Shooting Gallery, the Horse Show, and for the discovery of Missing-words.

A ZITHER CONCERT

Will be held
On TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL,
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, at 9 P.M.,
In AID of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION.
PARTICULARS LATER ON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen	1,432	22nd January.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal. The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, Q Shed. For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th January 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH
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Female Riding and Controtionist Wire Performance.
Come and see the Dog which Jumps over 7 Chairs clear—12 by 8 feet.
NEW HAROB ACT on Horse Back.
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If anybody wish to compete with him at Horizontal Bar, must apply and present Rs. 50.

RATES of ADMISSION:—Box holding 4 chairs, Rs. 12; First class, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; Third, As. 8; and Gallery, As. 4.

Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, As. 8.

Doors Open 8-30 P.M. Performance Commence 9 P.M.

THE GRAND LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 P.M.
LAST WEEK.
LAST FAREWELL WEEK.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor.
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ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,
In AID of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.
"THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Noah Starchington, a Relic of the Old School	Mr. W. L. SHAW.
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Doddles, an Old Servant	" J. P. MACKESON,
Lady Starchington, a Modern Belle	Mrs. CRUICKSHANK.
Mrs. Swellington, a Primrose	Miss THORBURN.
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Jane } Housemaids	Miss FLOWER.
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To be preceded by a
Farce, entitled "CHISELLING."
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PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	3
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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30 P. M. Performance to Commence at 9 P. M.
Plan of Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co, where Seats may be Reserved.

T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager.
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BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S NEXT CONCERT
Will take place at the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th JANUARY, 1894.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

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THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

NOTICE.

No. 323.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 13th January 1894.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Sittings of the ROYAL COMMISSION on OPIUM will be held at Ahmedabad, in the Collector's office, from 3rd to 7th February, 1894, and at Bombay, in the Town Hall, on the 9th February, 1894, and succeeding days. The Sittings will be open to the public.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
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For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
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"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
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BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

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LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!! ! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "AUTO"-HARP, Latest Musical Novelty, easily learnt, no knowledge of Music being required; one can actually play a piece of Music with the help of the six manuals in one hour. Price, complete with Tutor, Tuning Key, Thumb Ring and Cardboard Box, from Rs. 20.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NILE VALLEY CIGARETTES.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS, in India, by the NILE VALLEY CIGARETTE Co., Cairo, for the Sale of their well-known FRAGRANT CIGARETTES.

FINE QUALITY Black Spun SILK, ½ Hose Embroidered Colors, for Evening Dress, Rs. 3-12 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobacco. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR. Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILL some Lady kindly recommend a good and strong AYAH able to look after an Infant and Child of two? State Terms. Address "X. X.," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

WARREN and TULLOCH have a Superior Lot of OFFICERS' CHARGERS, Hacks, Carriage Pairs and large number Well-bred small Horses for Native Cavalry. Commanding Officers liberally dealt with.

ACME DUPLICATOR for Multiplying Copies from Manuscript, Music, &c., useful in every Office or School. Foolscap, Rs. 16. Letter, Rs. 12, Note Rs. 8, complete.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

CARPETS,—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co, Bombay.

PAPER LAMP SHADES in the Prettiest Designs and Loveliest Tints for all kinds of Lamps, from 8 As. to Rs. 3.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO LET.—For 6 Months, a fully FURNISHED HOUSE, on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill Rent moderate. Apply "No. A 44," care of this Paper.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, NEW MALACHITE WARE, ready for Friends at Home, Bazaars and Fancy Fairs.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition, Owner has no further needof it.—Address "X. Y," care of this Office.

WINES and SPIRITS.—Old Chum Whisky, Bot. Rs. 2-10. Invalid Port, Bot. Re. 1-8. Green Seal Port, Bot. Rs. 3. Dry Sherry, Bot. Re. 1-4. Yellow Seal Sherry, Bot. Rs. 2-8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo St., Bombay. Price Lists free.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in. . . . R. Cridland, Esq. in charge Tunnels Ghats:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Rs. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS.

ROSE POUDRÉ BALL.

ROSES!

ROSES!!

ROSES!!!

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1893, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 12th January, 1894.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, and shall be glad to Entertain Orders for their celebrated Sanctoria and Disherghur Coals.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st Jannary, 1894.

NOTICE.
BALUCHISTAN—SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1894

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 12th February, and Three following Days.

PRIZES to the Value of Rs. 2,600 will be distributed.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi and Shahrig, and Honorary Secretary.
Sibi, 2nd January, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 26 OF 1890.

MANCHOOBHAI BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOVIND GANGADHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Twenty-Seventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Dadur Road, leading from Mahim to Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 562, New No. 13430, and New Survey No. 1-2021, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Garden of Shri Girdharilaljee Maharaj, on the West by the Batty ground of Manglia Zavria Garud, on the North by the property of Jeewandass Mooljee and Pandoo Casinath Thakoor; and on the South by the ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. II.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Mahaluximee, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three square yards or thereabonts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, New No. 12604, and New Survey No. 2739, and bounded as follows:—On the East and North and South by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and on the West by the property of Dinshaw Naneckjee Pitty and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. III.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Near Chicklee, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, Registerod in the Books of the Colleeter of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 12375, and New Survey No. 2931, and bounded as follows:—On the East and the North by the property of Radhabai, on the West by the property of Antonio Francis Luis and on the South by the property of Raghoba Junajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Govind Gangadher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

FOR SALE.

S.-M. RAILWAY.
AUCTION SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, such as Office Furniture, Hardware, Tools and Plant, P. W. Materials, Trollies, Trolly Wheels, Steel and Teak Sleepers, Doors and Windows, Empty Tins and Casks, Steel and Wrot Iron Scrap, and other Miscellaneous Articles will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the following Stations, commencing from 10 A. M., on the dates shown opposite to each:—

Store Depot, Bangalore City Station	20th January, 1894.
General Stores, Hubli	24th January, 1894.

N. B.—TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

H. WEIR,
Offg. Storekeeper, S.-M. Railway.
Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 6th January, 1894.

SELLING AWAY CHEAP.

ON SALE, consignment, very Rich Hand-made PERSIAN VELVET CARPETS of best Indian make, various sizes and Patterns. Apply

BHAISETT & CO.
21, Hummum Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

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The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospecus.

Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY, which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12 10 lbs., Rs. 16.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Kola (s), from Karachi; and Chindwara (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Courtfield (s), from Tyne; and Oscarshal (s), Bangkok.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kendall (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c.; Mary E Russell (bq), Mauritius; City of Dundee (s), Karachi; Ballaarat (s), London; and Bisagno (s), China, &c. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf; Bhopal (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Shatelarab entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Thorndale yesterday; the s. s. City of Dundee left it on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Ballaarat and Bisagno left the dock on Saturday.

Notice to Jurymen.—Special Jurors, who were excused till Monday, 15th January, are reminded to attend at the High Court, at 10 o'clock, this morning.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 15th January, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices, in the Town of Bombay, by Schedule 38, *viz.*, 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

Lecture.—Mr. S. K. Nair of Travancore will deliver a lecture in English this evening, at 6-30 p.m., at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. Subject: "The Social Duties." The public are cordially invited to attend.

A Missing Wife.—Hassum Ayub, residing at Chimna Butcher's Street, has made a report to the police that his wife, named Sukina, aged twenty-two years, and wearing ornaments, of the value of Rs. 9, left home on Friday, and has not since turned up.

Divine Services.—Lord Radstock yesterday morning preached at the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, and in the evening occupied the pulpit at the Grant Road Methodist Church. His Lordship, who is accompanied by his son, leaves Bombay for the interior on Tuesday.

Accident on the Port Trust Dredger.—Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Esack, a fireman employed on board the Port Trust dredger, got four fingers of his right hand accidentally crushed off in the cog wheel, while oiling it. The man was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, and treated.

Left in a Temper.—Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, residing at Helly Moholla, has reported to the police that his wife, named Jainabee, aged fourteen years, left home, at 6 o'clock, on the 11th instant, in a fit of temper, and has not since been heard of. She had on her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 6.

Accident in a Soda-Water Factory.—Karim Saladin, aged twenty-five years, and employed in a soda-water factory at Bell Lane, accidentally had his throat severely cut by a piece of glass from a bottle, which burst in his hand. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and is still under treatment.

Fall off a Scaffolding.—Balloo Pandoo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Girgaum Road, while standing on a scaffolding, about 7 feet high, on the Parel Road, and engaged in removing a water-pipe, accidentally fell off and sustained a fracture to the left wrist. He was sent to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated was sent home.

Found Hanging.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a pedestrian, while passing along the Tank Road, Parel, noticed a Hindu, apparently twenty-five years old, hanged up to a mango tree with a *dhotur*. He immediately went to the nearest police station and gave information. The police at once repaired to the spot, and after seeing the body caused a *buttakee* to be beaten throughout the town, but up to a late hour no one came forward to identify the same. An inquest will be held this morning on the body.

Dinner in Honour of a Judge.—The newly-appointed Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, M.A., was entertained at a dinner given in his honour at the bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, Chowpatty, on Friday evening last, by members of the legal profession. The bungalow was tastefully illuminated on the occasion; and Mr. Patel received quite an ovation on his arrival. At the close of the dinner, appropriate addresses were delivered. Separate arrangements had been made for the hospitality of the Hindu guests.

The Hospital for Animals.—On the first of December last, there were 28 horses, 106 bullocks, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December, 24 horses, 85 bullocks, and 19 dogs were admitted; and during the same mouth 27 horses, 64 bullocks, and 12 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Two cases among horses, 4 among bullocks, and 4 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—14 horses, 3 calves, 19 dogs, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 3 goats, 1 deer, 5 monkeys, 2 cats, 1 swan and 1 cock.

H. E. the Governor's Band at the Victoria Gardens.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play (weather permitting) at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30, the following programme:—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Williams.
Overture	Haydie	Auber.
Styrian Dance	Aelplers Lust	Keler Bela.
Fantasia	Swedish Melodies	Dunkler.
Valse	See-Saw	Crowe.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Telugu Dnyan Uttejak Sabha.—The annual meeting, in connection with the above institution, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Telugu Girls' School, 9th Lane, Cammatteepoora, when prizes were distributed to the successful students of the Marathi Vernacular Schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was called to the chair. The report was read by the Secretary and the prizes were distributed by the president. Mr. Ranade then delivered an address in the Marathi language, advising the Telugu community to preserve unity and thereby further the cause of education. The proceedings, which were conducted in Marathi throughout, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Strange Drowning Fatality in the Harbour.—At about 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, a Mahomedan, aged about thirty years, and dressed in a white shirt, a *dhotur*, slippers, and a red fez went to Cooly Bunder, engaged a tony, and asked the tony-man to row it towards Colaba Lighthouse. The tony-man having complied, the man got into it, and while the tony was being rowed, the man, who had a rosary in his hand, kept muttering some prayers. When the tony had gone past the man-of-war anchorage and come close to a coal-ship, named Netherby Hall, the Mahomedan slipped into the water. The tony-man tried to rescue him, but before he could be reached the stranger sank. As the tide was running out strongly at the time, he did not come again to the surface. The occurrence was witnessed by the Chief Officer and a stoker of the Netherby Hall.

The Madras Almanac and Directory.—The 1894 edition of this annual is even more replete than former issues with a variety of information useful to all who take an interest in Indian affairs, and almost indispensable to inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. The various institutions and societies of that part of the Empire are fully described; whilst complete lists are given of Government and Municipal officers in the Presidency, and of tea, coffee, and cinchona estates, gold mines, &c. The latter part of the annual—which is published at the moderate price of a rupee—is devoted to a very complete commercial and trade directory of the Presidency and of residents at Madras. The supposition that the almanac is an entirely local one must not be made from the foregoing remarks, as there is quite a fund of general information. The value of the annual is enhanced by the very clear reproductions of photographs of the Earl of Elgin and Sir George White.

Fatal Result of Excessive Drinking.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday, at the morgue, on the body of Soondree, a Hindoo woman, aged sixteen years, residing with her aunt, at Gilder Street. About seven months ago the deceased arrived in Bombay from a village, called Kumad, in the Sangli State, leaving her husband there. Since that time she has remained with her aunt and gained her livelihood by working as a labourer. At about 11 a.m. on Friday, she left home with a woman, name Bhicoo, to go to the market, and at 4-30 p.m. returned home the worse for liquor. She took some bread and *dhall* and went to bed. On the following morning she became very restless and tossed about in bed. She vomited, became speechless, and died shortly after. The Coroner's surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to excessive drinking, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

A Pre-meditated Assault.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Kison Lala and two other Gowlees of low character were placed, at the instance of Inspector Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Bhiva Dhuroo, a mill-hand, on the evening of the 10th instant, at Kala Chowkee Road, near Chinchpoogly Station. It appears that, on the 8th instant, a policeman was searching for the first accused to serve him with a summons in another assault case. The complainant pointed out the accused to the sepoy, and in consequence the accused determined to take revenge on him. Knowing that complainant would return home from his work in the evening, the three accused according to pre-arrangement went near Kala Chowkee Road, and awaited the arrival of Bhiva Dhuroo, who ultimately appeared, and the three accused belaboured him with sticks, causing a cut of about two inches long on the head and several bruises on the back. The police came upon the scene, and the accused were arrested, while the complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and had his injuries dressed. All the accused denied the charge, and pleaded an *alibi*. Having been previously convicted for similar offences, they were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The annual sports and dance in connection with the G. I. P. R. Parel Gymkhana, which commenced on Friday afternoon were concluded on Saturday night. The compound and grounds were decorated and a *shamiana* was erected for the accommodation of spectators, a large number of whom turned out to witness the sports on both days. The programme although perhaps rather too long was very enjoyable, its novel feature being the "Saturday night until Monday morning cycling race," in which a prize was offered for the best fancy dress. There was a fair number of competitors in each item, and the punctuality with which the programme was carried out, reflects great credit on the management. Mr. S. J. Sarjent, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, who is the vice-president of the Institute, personally assisted the committee of management. Mr. R. L. Trevethick, Loco. Superintendent, president of the Gymkhana, had given a silver cup as first pirse, in the 100 yards members' final race. The vice-president had given another cup for the quarter-mile handicap, and a third cup was offered by the Gymkhana for the obstacle race. Mr. G. Lyons was fortunate enough to obtain both the president's cup, and that of the Gymkhana, while by good judgment, Mr. G. Bell secured the vice-president's prize. The hundred yards members' final caused great excitement, which however did not last long, as Mr. Lyons reached the winning post in eleven seconds. Mr. J. F. Pennock, clerk of the course, and master of ceremonies for the dance, deserves great credit for the zeal and energy with which he worked, and the same remark applies to Mr. F. A. Devonshire, the secretary, who admirably managed his difficult task. Credit is also due to Messrs. B. Johnson and A. Sawyers, the handicappers, Messrs. W. Fry and G. Twiss, referees, and Mr. T. E. Tuffield, the starter. On both occasions the sports were followed by an open-air dance, which was carried on until morning, under the beams of the electric light. The G. I. P. R. Volunteer Band was in attendance and played selections of music. The results of the sports were as under:—

FRIDAY.

Skipping Race.—For girls over 8 and under 14 years of age.

E Ward	1
H Fry	2
A Pickel	3

Hundred Yards School Handicap.—For boys over 10 and under 15 years of age.

A Duggan	1
C Malone	2
F Scott	3

75 Yards Skipping Race.—For all girls.

B Cornfield	1
M Scott	2
A Pickel	3

Siamese Twin Race.

A Irving and D Fraser	1
G Bell and C Twiss	2

50 Yards Race.—For girls under 8 years of age.

B Cornfield	1
H Fry	2
M Scott	3

Skipping Race for Girls.

A Pickel	1
E Ward	2
E Jaumet	3

100 Yards Handicap.

First Heat

G A Lyons	1
E Gardner and C Allen	tie

Second Heat

J Westerling	1
G Bell	2
A Guider	3

Third Heat

A Irving	1
C H Lillywhite	2
P Smythe	3

Obstacle Race.

G Lyons	1
P Cornfield	2
D Fraser	3

Flat Race.—For boys over 8 years.

F Scott	1
H Fry	2
J Blan	3

One Mile Cycle Handicap.

D Fraser	1
A Irving	2
J R J Turner	3

Boot and Shoe Race.—For boys over 8 years of age.

F Scott	1
H Fry	2
J Blan	3

Cycle Race.—Fancy Costume.

A Irving	1
J R J Turner	2
D Fraser	3

Extra Race.—For Boys.

C Malone	1
J Blan	2
H Fry	3

SATURDAY.

50 Yards Race.—For boys under 8 years of age.

H Ringrow	1
H Pennock	2
S Tuffield	3

100 Yards Race.—For boys over 8 and under 14 years of age.

E Malone	1
A Duggan	2
F Scott	3

Siamese Twin Race.

A Irving and D Fraser	1
G Bell and C Twiss	3

Flat Handicap Race.

E Jammett	1
L Pickel	2
A Fry	3
E Scott	4

100 Yards School Final.

F Scott	1
C Malone	2
A Duggan	3

100 Yards Member's Final.—For President's Cup.

G Lyons	1
G Bell	2
A Irving	3

Time -11 secs.

Obstacle Race.—For Boys.

F Blau	1
A Duggan	2
H Fry	3

Obstacle Race—For Gymkhana Cup.

G Lyons	1
R Westerman	2
D Fraser	3

¼ Mile Members Flat Handicap—For Vice-President's Cup.

G Bell	1
R Westerling	2
C Twiss	3

Sack Race.

R Westerling	1
A Irving	2
C Twiss	3

Sack Race for Boys.

Blan	1
Malone	2
Fry	3

Cycle Race Handicap.

A C Scott (for Fancy Costume)	1
D Fraser	1
A Irving	2
J R J Turner	3

Chatty Race.

Lillywhite	1
Twiss	2
Irving	3

Extra Race.

Westerling	1
Power	2
Beresford	3

312 Yards Flat Race.

G Bell	1
Lillywhite	2
W Power	3

DINNER TO THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The medical profession of Bombay entertained Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee at a dinner, on Saturday evening, at Borri's Refreshment Rooms, Victoria Terminus, in celebration of his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers and leaves. About sixty gentlemen of the profession were present, amongst them being Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, (who presided); Dr. Waters, Dean of the Medical Faculty; Dr. D. N. Parekh, Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; Drs. Thomas Blaney, R. N. Khory, B. S. Shroff, Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dadabhoy Jamaspji, Cowasji Pestonji, Pestonji Muncherji, A. P. Cama, Furdunji Byramji Seervai, Cowasji Dadachanji, D. D. Mistry, N. R. Ranina, D. B. Master, N. S. Choksey, Fakirji Ruttonji, Pestonji Nowroji, K. R. Bahadurji, R. D. Moda, Horsedealer, Contractor, Surveyor, Heeramaneck, F. E. Davar, M. R. Colah, J. Da Gama, Gonsalves, DeMonte, Narelwalla, Lam, and others.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt at great length upon the services Dr. Cowasjee had rendered to the public in his capacity as a municipal councillor for many years. Dr. Cowasjee had always spoken freely on the important questions, concerning local self-government, which arose from time to time. He never cared for the criticisms made against him when he was doing so, and always showed that he had the courage of his opinions. He never had been led away by party feelings, but had always taken the side of fairness and justice. Dr. Cowasjee was an eminent member of the profession, and had also served the public as such, and had given his professional advice without any personal gain. He was possessed of many good qualities and had a very large circle of friends and admirers in the profession as well as among the general public. The speaker was of opinion that Government could not have selected a better man from the medical rank than Dr. Cowasjee for the office of Sheriff. The shrievalty had been held in former years by several eminent members of the medical profession, among them being Dr. Bhow Daji, whose valuable services were still fresh in the minds of the public. Dr. Blaney, who was present amongst them that evening, had also held the office, and his services were too well known to be recounted. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was another medical gentleman who had been Sheriff. Dr. Atmaram was a great Hindu social reformer, and had done a great deal more for the advancement and progress of social reform amongst the Hindus than any other reformer. With these remarks he proposed the health of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and the same was most enthusiastically received.

Showers of flowers and small garlands were poured on Dr. Cowasjee as he rose to thank the company for the honour done to him. He said he could hardly express his feelings of gratitude for such unusual and unexpected honour. When the proposal for the banquet was first made to him, he was rather backward in accepting the invitation, for he knew what an amount of trouble his kind friends would be thereby put to. But he could not get out of it, and there he was to receive the honour. He did not think he was deserving the high eulogium passed on him by the chairman. If the Government had selected him to be the Sheriff, it was, he thought, more an act of kindness on their part than because they thought he was entitled to it by his humble services to the public. He was thankful to them all, and especially those friends who started the movement. He was very much indebted to Dr. Waters, Dean of the Medical Faculty of their local University, for the honour he had done him by his kind presence on that occasion. He also thanked Dr. Kirtikar very much for the trouble he had taken in coming all the way from Thana to preside. He concluded his remarks by again thanking the company very heartily.

Dr. B. S. Shroff, on behalf of the assembly, then presented a beautiful and artistically worked up floral bouquet to Dr. Cowasjee, who accepted it with "pleasure and joy."

By the permission of the Chairman Dr. DaGama proposed the toast of the Grant Medical College the *alma mater* of almost all present, including the guest of the evening. The toast was heartily received.

Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman finally proposed the health of the Chairman, and dwelt at great length on his literary and professional distinction. He remarked that medical men were justly proud of him as a native gentleman who had gained considerable distinction in the service. The toast was heartily drunk, and the company dispersed at about eleven o'clock.

THE "COLLEEN BAWN" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Reproducing, as it supposed to do, the characteristics of the Hibernean race, a good Irish drama should appeal in quickly alternating manner to the humorous, the pathetic, and the heroic instincts of men. In no Irish play of our acquaintance are these conditions more completely fulfilled than in Dion Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn," so that, although it has often been given here, it is not surprising that its reproduction by the Stanley Opera Company on Saturday night attracted to the Gaiety Theatre a full house. The drama is so familiar that all that is necessary is to briefly state the manner in which it was presented to a delighted audience. Mr. Stanley seemed to out-do himself in his old part of Myles-na-Coppaleen, and everyone of his songs were encored, whilst his witticisms were so devoid of "staginess" that scarcely any of them "missed fire." Mr. W. G. Carey, who was added to the Company during their last Australian tour, represented the part of Father Tom, the parish priest, with becoming dignity and impressiveness, his elocutionary powers giving an added realism to the part. Miss Nellie de Lorme took the title *role* with an unobtrusive sensibility that profoundly touched the audience, especially in those of her utterances, which revealed the deep passion of Eily O'Connor for her husband. As Ann Chute, Miss Fanny Stanley played with the thoroughness that is her wont. Mr. Liddiard did justice to a difficult piece of acting as Hardress Cregan, but Mr. E. Phillips was a little too dull as Kyrle Daly. Mrs. Cregan was capitally represented in Miss Dolly Childs, and Miss Donnelly did well as Sheelah, although her get-up was somewhat faulty. Mr. Driscoll made a very realistic Danny Mau, especially in the water cave scene, which, by the way, did credit to the theatrical "properties." Mr. R. Stephenson as the designing and treacherous Corrigan, achieved a renewal of former successes. The rest of the caste had little to do, but for the most part did that little well.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Both Companies of this Corps proceeded to Colaba North Fort on Saturday, No. 1 for drill, on the 6 in. B. L. Guns, and No. 2 to continue the gun target practice.

Gun detachments were formed under Sergeants Jackson and Moffat, who were in charge of the 40-pounders, Sergeant Marsland's detachment being, on the howitzer. The targets, which were moved at a distances of 2,000 and 3,000 yards, respectively, drifted considerably, and so tended to prevent accurate shooting, but the result of the practice was very fair.

After the practice the parade marched back to the tram, where they were dismissed.

A Kildysart telegram reports that a dispute of long standing between two tenants on the estate of Mr. John O'Connell, high sheriff of Clare, culminated in one of the parties being subjected to a fusilade while working in the bog which is the matter of contention. Seven shots were fired but none took effect. Mr. O'Connell, who visited the scene of the outrage later on, was assaulted and thrown into a boghole. The police proceeded to the district to make arrests in connection with the affair.

Brigadier-General Lance, Commanding the Presidency District, writes the *Pioneer*, is understood to be now first on the list for promotion by selection to the rank of Major-General, and he is likely to be so promoted within the next three months. But as he attains the age of 57 on March 30th, he will have to vacate the 2nd Class District which he holds, and join the ranks of the unemployed, for there will be no Division vacant in the spring. In his case, as in that of the Colonels we recently mentioned, selection will be a punishment instead of a reward. All "selected" Major-Generals must either remain in India—on less pay than the commandant of a regiment—on the off-chance of a war breaking out, in which case there will be a demand for their services; or they must submit to heavy pecuniary loss by taking up their residence in England. In other words, they will see their juniors, not deemed worthy of promotion by selection, passing simply from regimental commands or staff billets to the comfort of £700 per annum, to be enjoyed until the day of their off-reckonings comes, while they themselves must put up with Rs. 12,000 a year in India or £406 at home. No officer can well refuse promotion by selection: if he did so, his career would come abruptly to an end, for he would never be given further employment. And yet it is obviously unjust to mulct a man in pounds, shillings and pence because he is on the "selected" list.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same Special Jury.

DESECRATION AND MURDER AT "HAJI ALI."

Kutchra Jagga, Kushna Ramji, and Mahadu Bhowanee, Hindus, were charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, at Haji Ali, a small island, near the Mahaluxmee police chowkey, on the morning of the 12th August, the second day of the riots; with damaging and defiling a place of public worship, namely, a durgah (or tomb), and a musjid there, with the intention of insulting the religion of the Mahomedans; with murder by causing the death of Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan; with dacoity; and with causing grievous hurt to Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan and Hajee Noor Mahomed Husson Bux. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

On taking his seat on the Bench, his Lordship addressing the foreman of the special jury, said: Gentlemen, I understood you to say on the last occasion that you had unanimously come to a verdict of acquittal on all the charges.

The Foreman: Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship: Since the last sitting I have had an opportunity of reconsidering the matter, and I do not think there is any necessity to proceed further with the case. Is the Advocate-General here?

Mr. Anderson answered in the negative.

His Lordship: I have had an opportunity of considering all the evidence and going into the matter; and I think there is ample ground for the jury hesitating in the case; and I should have addressed them to that effect had the case proceeded. It is very much to be regretted that the police were so occupied that they could not attend to this matter for three months. Gentlemen, I accept your verdict, and order the prisoners to be acquitted and discharged.

The prisoners were accordingly discharged, and left the dock, with hands upraised in token of thanksgiving to God for their deliverance.

THE BAPTY ROAD RIOT CASE.

Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindus, it will be remembered, were tried before his Lordship and a special jury, the other day, on charges of having, on the afternoon of the 12th August last, rioted at Camateepoora, armed with deadly weapons, with murder in causing the deaths of a Mahomedan tailor and his son at their shop in Bapty Road; and further with voluntarily causing them grievous hurt. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder and causing grievous hurt, and a verdict of not guilty of rioting by a majority of seven to two. His Lordship accepted the unanimous verdict as to murder and grievous hurt, but disagreed with the majority in their finding regarding the charge of rioting, and ordered a retrial of the accused, which now came on. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

The undermentioned special jurors were challenged by the prosecution and the defence:—Messrs. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Ramchundra Hemraj, Harichand Sadashewjee, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, W. H. Hussey, G. S. Gokhale, Mirza Hoosain Khan, C. H. Byrne, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, W. D. Graham, G. Service, J. F. N. Brown, Chattoorbhooj Bhaichanbhoy, Babajee Kassinath, Rahimtoola Khairaj, and H. Chambers.

Mr. Lowndes challenged Mr. A. M. Todd on the ground that, as a member of the Light Horse, he had been engaged in quelling the disturbances at Camateepoora on the morning of the 12th August.

Mr. Anderson said it was not so, and objected to the challenge.

Mr. Todd was thereupon called into the witness-box and stated that he was not engaged in quelling any disturbance at Camateepoora, but had been round with Colonel Forjett in that locality on the morning of the 12th August.

His Lordship asked Mr. Anderson why, under Section 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his objection should not be disallowed.

Mr. Anderson said that the riot in which the prisoners were implicated occurred at 3 p.m., on the 12th August, whereas Mr. Todd had gone round in the morning, and that he should not, therefore, be disabled from serving on the jury. Other members of the Light Horse, such as Mr. W. D. Graham and Mr. Leslie, had not been challenged, and were allowed to sit on the jury without any objection.

His Lordship said he thought it was desirable to have no one on the jury who was objected to by the prisoners; and he allowed Mr. Lowndes's challenge. The undermentioned eight gentlemen were then empannelled upon the

Special Jury.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha.
Mr. J. Hewson.
Mr. W. G. Mayhew.
Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee.
Mr. R. A. Hildreth.
Mr. J. W. Brown.
Mr. F. G. Dumayne.
Mr. G. F. Horbury.

The Clerk of the Crown requested any juror, who had not been challenged, to come up and serve on the jury.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo stepped forward, but was objected to; and no ninth juror could be found.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Anderson, said there was one juror less, and they could not proceed unless he chose to go on before the jury as it was constituted.

Mr. Anderson did not wish to proceed before an incomplete jury.

His Lordship, addressing the jurors, said they would be glad to learn that this was the last of the riot cases, and it was for a re-trial. Addressing Mr. Anderson, his Lordship remarked that the best plan, under the circumstances, would be to adjourn and ask the right gentlemen to return, and have a ninth juror on Monday morning.

The Sessions were accordingly adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

The death of Dr. Bradshaw, the senior Inspector of the Madras Education Department, has already been noticed, writes a contemporary. By the event one of the four Inspectorships in the Presidency falls vacant, and, in filling up this appointment, an important principle laid down in the new reorganization scheme becomes involved. According to this scheme, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for approval, the graded service (*i.e.*, the superior service) is to be abolished and a "European" service substituted, while the present upper subordinate service is to be constituted the provincial service. These four Inspectorships of Schools are to be equally divided among the two services—two appointments going to each. At present one of the Inspectors is already a native who belongs to that branch of the Educational Department which will become the provincial service. If the Madras Government appoints a provincial officer, the conditions laid down in the reorganization scheme will be fulfilled. Some of the officers in the present graded list, however, are anxious to secure the vacancy, and no little curiosity is evinced in educational circles as to how the Local Government will act. An anlogous question has arisen with regard to the filling up of the vacant professorship at the Madras Presidency College caused by the death of Mr. P. Rungandham, Professor of Mathematics and a short time ago Sheriff of Madras. Mr. Stuart, the acting Principal of the College, who is a high Cambridge Wrangler, and the only Mathematician in the Madras Presidency, has hitherto been employed in lecturing in History; so he will probably be transferred to the Mathematical chair. In filling up the vacant chair of History another question of principles arises. That scheme provides that three of the professorships, which had hitherto been held by the graded service, should be reserved for the provincial service. Two professorships, *viz.*, those of Sanskrit and Philosophy, have already fallen to officers who will belong to the provincial service; so that if the present vacancy be similarly fille, all the conditions laid down in the scheme will be satisfied. On the other hand, there is a proposal to appoint a "specialist" from Europe, or from among the existing superior officers who may have special qualifications to teach History: but the difficulty is what the departmental position of such an officer would be. As the graded service is to be abolished, it is hardly likely that he can be appointed to this service; and as the European service has not yet been created he cannot be appointed to this branch. Moreover' no permanent appointments are to be made in the Educational Department till the orders of the Secretary of State are received about the reorganization scheme. The question is complicated by the fact that the Presidency College will re-open on the 15th instant, after the Christmas holidays, and some one must be appointed to carry on the work.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTATION TO MISS EMMELINE DA CUNHA.

A public demonstration was given on Saturday evening, at the Skating Rink, by the Members of the Portuguese community to Miss Emmeline da Cunha on her successfully passing the examination of L. M. and S. and taking of four prizes, one of which was contested by the male students. The brilliant success which attended the scholastic and academical career of Miss da Cunha was watched by the Portuguese community with appreciative interest, and her failure, last year, had redoubled the anxiety with which the result of her last examination was awaited by the community. The joy with which her success was greeted was demonstrated on Saturday evening by a large and enthusiastic gathering. No sooner had she graduated than a general desire was expressed that so brilliant a career in medicine by a lady should have a fitting recognition by her countrymen, and a movement was set on foot, which was enthusiastically taken up and liberally supported by the members of the community. At half-past 8 o'clock the hall of the Skating Rink was filled by a large gathering, including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Jardine, Mr. Jardine, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. P. Byrne, Mrs. N. F. Paton, Mr. John V. Rice, Major Adam Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bennett and neice Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Jenkins, Mr. Ernest Gliddon, Dr. Angelino de Souza, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha Dr. L. J. Pinto, Dr. P. Lisboa, Dr. George Pires, Mr. Julio Ribeiro, M.A., Dr. S. Ribeiro, and several prominent members of the Portuguese community. A deputation, composed of Dr. and Mrs. S. Ribeiro, Mr. and Miss R. Nazarette was sent to invite Miss da Cunha, and on her entering the hall she was greeted by a loud clapping of hands and the music striking a lively tune. Dr. L. G. Pinto the first signatory of the invitation conducted Miss da Cunha round the hall, and presented her to all the ladies and gentlemen. The stage of the Skating Rink was converted into a platform, on which few seats were arranged for the chief visitors. Mr. Justice Jardine who had kindly consented to preside opened the proceedings by tendering his thanks for the honour. He said he was highly gratified to attend the presentation which the Portuguese community was giving to signalize the successful termination of the medical studies of Miss Emmeline da Cunha. The demonstration showed that the Portuguese community knew how to appreciate merit, but the present occasion was an exceptional one. They were assembled to honour a learned daughter of a learned father. He was not surprised that such a demonstration should come from a community, which knew how to honour and appreciate merit. He then called upon Dr. L. J. Pinto to read the address. Dr. Pinto came forward and thanked the assembly in the name of the signatories for the invitation, and read the address, of which the following is a summary:—That in all civilized countries the best solution of the human progress is admitted by the learned men to be the education and intellectual culture of the woman. If such be the case in enlightened countries it was much more so in India, where the education of females is neglected. Inspired by these ideas the community hailed the elevation of Miss da Cunha as one reflecting highly on her intellectual abilities and the credit it brought to the community by her successfully passing the examination of L. M. and S. and carrying off four prizes at once. It is to give an expansion to the feelings and not to exalt merit of Miss da Cunha that this demonstration was given entertaining hopes that her brilliant success may prove an incentive, to follow to others her noble example. At the end of the address the chairman called Miss da Cunha to a seat at his right hand. The new lady-doctor on rising to reply was greeted with acclamation. She said, she thanked all with her whole heart for the benevolent expressions addressed to her. To feelings so generous to the encouragement and stimulus inspired by every phrase of the address just read by her respectable colleague Dr. Pinto, are not replied by a conventional thank you. She knew well that it was necessary that her deep thanks should be demonstrated in facts. She trusted, therefore, that in the exercise of her noble profession she with divine grace may be able to realise the ideal she has conceived of her duties towards mankind in general, and towards her country-women in particular. There are, she said, girls in all the civilised countries and even in this city who dedicate themselves to higher studies. It was her happy lot to be the first in the Portuguese community of Bombay, and she believed she was not the last. She reiterated the protestion of her gratitude for this demonstration, and assured all, that this beautiful address will be preserved as a precious souvenir of her scholastic career. Miss da Cunha was then garlanded and a beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to her. Mr. Julio Ribeiro proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the latter expressed again his gratification at his having to take a leading part in the ceremony of the evening. The dancing commenced by more than eighty pairs, and was kept up vigorously till the small hours of the morning. There was a profusion of refreshments, and every one retired fully satisfied with having passed an agreeable evening of the auspicious occasion.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Lohar Street, touching the death of a Parsee lad, named Banaji Ardeshir Karanee, aged twenty-one years, the son of Ardeshir Dinshaw Karanee, a carting-agent, residing at Lohar Street. The deceased was formerly a weaver in a spinning mill, but as he had been suffering from heart-disease and fainting fits for the last four months he left off work under medical advice and remained at home. For the last four days he had been to his father's office, at Wari Bunder, to while away his time. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the father left home as usual to go to his office, and the deceased was to follow him. A quarter-of-an-hour afterwards the deceased left the house and went to the Money School, where he awaited the arrival of a tram-car. At 7-30 or 7-35 a tram-car, No. 102, in charge of conductor No. 120 came from the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, and as it was being pulled up opposite the Money School the deceased came to the right side of the car. He had an umbrella in his right hand and some papers and books in the left. He took hold of one of the upright posts of the car with his right hand, and was in the act of getting on to the footboard when he fell down. The conductor and others raised an alarm and the driver immediately pulled up, the car having only moved on about a yard. The head of the unfortunate young man was under the foot-board and six or eight inches from the rail. When he was removed from under the car his face and head were covered with blood. A police sepoy came up and with the help of some Parsees conveyed the youth to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, the young man was found to be unconscious and in a sinking condition. There was a contused wound about one inch in length at the back of the right ear with a depressed fracture of the skull at the seat of the wound. There was also bleeding from the nose and right ear. The whole of the left side of the face was severely bruised and lacerated, and there was also a contused mark about four inches in length on the back, below the right shoulderblade. Banaji never regained consciousness, and died five minutes after admission. His body was afterwards conveyed by his father to his house under the direction of the Coroner. Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon to the Goculdass Hospital, deposed at the inquest that death was due to fracture of the skull and such fracture was consistent with being run over by a tram-car. The jury after hearing the evidence of all the witnesses and the summing up of the Coroner, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a tram-car.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	..	1	2	...	25	31
B "	1	..	2	...	3	...	15	21
C "	..	1	1	...	..	...	14	16
D "	...	1	1	1	5	...	25	23
E "	...	1	1	1	1	...	26	30
F "	...	1	..	...	2	...	26	25
G "	...	1	1	..	4	1	30	46
I " } Cadets.	..	...	..	...	..	..	6	6
L "	..	..	...	..	4	...	50	54
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	..	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	..	..	...	1	..	29	30
Total..	3	7	6	5	22	1	257	301

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Major R S Brown Major T W C Leathem (adjutant); Captains J P Baird E. F. Nicholson, F. Place, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, A. F. Soundy, (paymaster); Lieuts T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth, (quartermaster), D. J. Sharp, J. H. Ferneaux, and C. C. James.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

ARCHDEACON LEWIS ON POLITICAL AND ETHICAL LIBERTY.

On Saturday, the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis delivered an eloquent and suggestive lecture, under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, on some reflections on the principles of political and ethical liberty, before a large gathering of educated natives and college-students. Professor Hathornthwaite, who was voted to the chair, in calling upon the Archdeacon to deliver his lecture, said that few words were wanted to introduce the learned lecturer to them. The Archdeacon lived and worked amongst them for their enlightenment. His name was a household word in Bombay, and he was well-known as a man of high intellectual culture, enlightened views, and broad sympathies; and they heartily welcome him to the hall of the Preidency College.

The Venerable Archdeacon, who was enthusiastically received, said that the subject he had chosen was one suitable to all men and all times. It was an important topic in these days, not only because of the immensity of advantage of liberty in this period of democratic development, but also because of its wide extent covering as it did the foreground of morality and of political thoughts. Whatever might be said in disparagement of England's past work for India, he considered that England deserved the gratitude of India's children for giving them popular education. It was only natural and right to give liberty to people when they were fit to exercise it, but their conception of liberty must be based on ethical principles, which were absolutely indispensable for the just extension of political liberty. Popular education created very serious political danger when unconnected with ethical principles. Both Plato and Aristotle had said that political and ethical principles must be absolutely inseparable for the preservation of life and property and the well-being of the subject. There was nothing so dear to an Englishman as his liberty, and this love of liberty was also characteristic of Indians. Political liberty without ethical principles was soon likely to make people disregard their collective duties. Re-echoing the sentiment of Cicero that liberty consists in the power of obeying national laws, the Archdeacon said that liberty must be controlled by the two forces of law and duty, and depended for its full realisation upon the character of individual members of society. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. A full text of the lecture will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Extra Silver Spoon competitions took place at Coorla, on Saturday morning, at 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, the scores in each being of the same high character as this season has been noted for. The committee of the Club and all those interested may safely congratulate themselves on the fact that never before has such general good shooting been seen at Coorla.

Sergt.-Major Downing's scores at 600, 700, and 800 yards were made with a carbine belonging to a member of a local corps who was present on the range.

Gunner Lane, Bo. Vol. Artillery, with 37 at 500 yards, Cr-Sergt. Black 35 at 600 yards, and Sergt.-Major Downing with 37 at 500, 31 at 600, 36 at 700, and 36 at 800 yards is evidence of most careful shooting.

The next competition counting for the aggregate will take place on Thursday morning next, the 18th inst. Distances 500 and 600 yards.

A silver-plated tea-urn, value about Rs. 50, will be fired for monthly at 500 and 600 yards. To be won three times before it becomes the property of any member. The Bo. Rifle Club Silver Medal will be given to the member making the highest aggregate in three competitions, not the actual winner of the win.

There will also be an extra competition on Saturday morning next, 20th inst. Distances will be determined on the range.

The following are the scores:—

9th Extra Competition.	Score. 500 yards.
Gunner Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	7*
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	37
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	36
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	22

* Winner of Spoon.

10th Extra Competition.	Score. 600 yards.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	35*
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Gunner Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	32
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	31
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	28

† Winner of Spoon.

11th Extra Competition.	Score. 700 yards
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	36†
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	35
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vol	35
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29

‡ Winner of Spoon.

12th Extra Competition.	Score. 800 yards
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	36§
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vol	retired

§ Winner of Spoon.

HIGH COURT.—January 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

208-93—Crawford, B. B and B—James Connell vs Nansey Khairaj and another—Little, S, N and B—For Judgment.

251-91—Ardasir, H and D—Jadia Runchord Manchand vs Jadia Ambaram Manchand and another—Tyabji and D.

448-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Manock Jeewan and another—K J Mantri.

449-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Bhiwa bin Gannoo Patel and others—K J Mantri.

451-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Mathi and others—K J Mantri.

454-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Juggonath Chinnaji Mistri and another—K J Mantri.

245-93—Mulji and R—Tulsidas Nursey vs Monghivahoo and others—Bhaishunker and K, and D and H.

13-93—Little, S, N and B—Govardhandas Parmanandas and another vs Shaik Husein bin Shaik Oosman—In person.

511-93—Ardesir H and S—Jacinits John Barretto vs Hajee Joosub Haji Abdool—Chalk W and S.

462-93—Chalk W and S—Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdoola vs Jacinits John Barretto—Ardesir H and D.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cawasjee Pallonjee Pouchkhanawalla vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

415-93—Turner and H—Cursetjee Jehangeer Kambatta and another vs William Crowder and another—Roughton and B.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.

7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.

14-93—Edgelow and G—Dayebai widow of the deceased vs Oomersey Govun—Brown and M.

16-93—Plaintiff in person—Poonamchand Veerchand vs Lalcochand Gulabchand—Defendant in person.

5-93—V M Pakvasa—Malbai, widow of the deceased vs Mithabai, widow of Thucker Kesowjee Punja—E Wilkin.

8-92—Matubhai, and J—Marutirao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	...	...
Teheran	14	8	11 a.m.	1	15
Suez	14	10	10 a.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	—	5
" Kurrachee	..	5	—	1
" Madras	..	12	—	1

The Riviera Palace Hotel was opened in the early part of November, and has already received many visitors. It has been built on the hill of Cimiez, an immediate suburb of the city of Nice, and the views obtainable have long been famous for their loveliness. The hotel faces directly south, and is sheltered from all northern winds. Its sanitary arrangements are of the most perfect describtion, and everything has been done for the well-being and entertainment of those who make it their temporary home.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST KOOMBHARWADA CROSS LANE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Surjee Ookerda, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonsey Jadavjee and Doongersey Jadavjee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 13th November, 1893, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at first Koombharwada Cross Lane, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and seventy square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 1521, and new No. 7276, and old survey No. B-957, and new survey No. 2276, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 2037, and street No. 11-5, and which said premises are bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Damjee Ludha and Assar Ravjee, respectively, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the house of Jethibai, widow of Bija Damjee, on the north by the said first Koombharwada Cross Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Hari ursey, and which said premises stand in the name of Ravji Bhimji in the books of the Municipal Assessor, and in the name of Poorbai in those of the Collector's, and are now lying non-occupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, Solicitors to the mortagagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 15, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Arab horses, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's stable, at Belasis Road, Byculla, Opposite the Club.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place by order of Mr. Oommer Jamal Vayani, and on account and risk of Mr. J. E. White, the first purchaser —

1 Chestnut Arab pony, Marks, 13-2¼, 4 years, old.
1 Chestnut Arab galloway, Bijli, 14 hands, 4 years, entered in 2nd dealer's plate of this year.
1 Chestnut Arab pony, Stewart, 13-3½, 4 years old.
1 Chestnut (sick) Arab horse, 14-1½, 4 years old.
1 Bay Arab, Imperator, 14 hands, 6 years.
1 Strawberry grey, Baseez, 14-2 hands, 5 years.
1 Strawberry Arab horse, 14-1 hands, 4 years.
1 Chestnut Arab horse, 14-1 hands, 4 years.
1 Chestnut Arab horse, 14 hands, 4 years.
1 Bay Arab, 14-2¼ hands, 5 years.
1 Fleabitten grey Arab, 14-1, 6 years.
1 Fleabitten grey Arab, 14, 6 years.
1 Bay pony, 13-3, 6 years.
1 Bay pony, Ruby, 13-3, 6 years.
1 Brown Australian gelding, 16 hands, 6 years.

The horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ROUND POSTS OR (WASAS).

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 10 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Peta Bagotna, Bunder, Talooka Pajne, Zilla Kolaba, by order of Mr. Shaik Kassam Abdol Rehman, and on account and risk of Mr. Pestonjee Manockjee Wadia, the first purchaser—

1,371 remaining round posts or vasas of silocee jungle out of 2,001 selected from the lot of 3,200 posts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built Landaulette by "Offeed," London, a handsome strong spider mail-phaeton by "Mulliner, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "North vald," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size elegant book cases, two iron fire-proof safes, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Silk and Sons, a strong English-built mail phaeton by Laurie and Marner, a handsome strong E. B. barouche by Hooper, sets of English single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Martin.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 15, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of R. Robb, Esq., consisting of dining, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, iron bedsteads, easychairs, teapoys, cabinet hatstand, chest of drawyers, platedware, glassware and crockery, table and hanging lamps, dressing glasses, Japanese screen curtains, copperpots, &c.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 case about 4 Jocker musical clocks.
1 D B B L O F gun, by William Fort.
1 " "
1 S B B L Rifle
1 D B " "
1 S B B L Rifle by Reilly.
1 pair B L Rifles, 6 chambers, with 3,000 loaded cartridges.
1 banjo and 1 organette.
1 Camera with lense, dark plates, printing frames, enamelled dishes, bottles of chemical, &c.
3 cases Letts's Diaries for 1894, of diffierent numbers.
9 musical boxes, 8 to 12 airs.
2 " albums
1 " cabinet
10 cases each containing 4 jars, each 42lbs. sulphuric acid packed with whithing.

On account of the concerned.—

30 kegs each 1 cwt refined bitumen.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strongsquare-shaped landau.
1 light victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.

And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of C. R. Jefferies, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
WEDNESDAY, 24th January, 1894.
SALE OF ENTIRE FURNITURE by Wimbridge,
Kap's semi-grand PIANO, etc.,
of
General W. T. Budgen,
At his Bungalow, No. 3, Marine Lines.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE AMRITSAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD., SITUATE AT AMRITSAR, AND AT RAIWAND.

Under instructions from Sundarnath Dinanath Khote, Esq., the liquidator of the Amritsar Manufacturing Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 24th day of January, 1894, at 3 p.m., in one lot, the property of the said Company hereunder described:—

Firstly.—All that piece of land, situate at Amritsar, in the District and sub-district of Amritsar, containing by admeasurement nine bigas or thereabouts, under No. 563, 1914 6-14, 1915, 1916 5-12, 1917 4-16, and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the west by land belonging to Purushram Dewdath, on the north by Public road, and on the south by land belonging to Parashram Dewdath, together with the mill, factory, building, Engine house, fixtures and other erections standing on the said piece of land, and all engines, boilers, gins, oil and flour mills and other machinery, tools and implements, lying in the said premises and used for Ginning Cotton and Manufacturing oil and flour.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate at Raiwand, in the District and sub-district of Lahore, containing by admeasurement four bigas or thereabouts, under Nos. 824 and 895, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Ramsing Magshing, on the west by the Police Station, on the north by Public road, and on the south by the land belonging to Government, together with the mill, factory, building, engine house, fixtures, bungalow and other erections standing on the said piece of land, and all engines, boilers, gins, and other machinery, tools and implements, lying on the said premises and used for ginning cotton.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the liquidator, at his office, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FORAS ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sayana Saiboo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of August, 1891, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, the following property, viz:—

All those several pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground now formed into one plot, together with the messuages or dwelling-house, chawls, bungalow, and premises standing thereon, situate on the north side of Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,145 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2288, and 2589, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 52 to 63, and bounded on the East by the property of Pestonjee Dorabjee Bharucha, on the West by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Jumabhoy Laljee, and now to Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee, on the North by the property of Ralchund Dipchund, and on the south by the Foras Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Sayana Saiboo and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 15, 1894.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ Chronometers on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST
QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

DELHI:	BOMBAY:
Chandni Chowk.	Rampart Row.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NORTH BRITISH AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
Funds ....£10,695,969.
Revenue ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTTS BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Chasing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombaay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNED AND DAMAGED COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Star Mills, Parel—

A quantity of burned and damaged cotton by sweet water.

Also, at The Britannia Mill, at Parel—

A quantity of loose cotton damaged by fire, at 4 P. M.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
5 " fine Persian lawns.
3 " white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7300.
On account of the concerned—
122 cases tin plates.
10 boxes brandy
9 " claret
10 " beer.
M C/220—2920—1 bale 200 peces grey jaconets No 153.
On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Hurridass—
R M K 735-38—4 cases white shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 15, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The English and French funds were unchanged in London and Paris, respectively, yesterday; and the only alterations in financial quotations in the former centre were a decline of 3-8 per cent. in four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £65; and a further reduction in the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper of 1-8 per cent., say to 2 1-8 per cent.; the rate on short London Bills remaining at 1 5-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver was still 31½d. per oz.; and in New York, the quotation for the metal was still nominal; demand Exchange on London having declined ½ cent, to 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India are £200,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for Bombay, making the shipments of the white metal to this port for the present month, so far, £290,000, besides £50,000 to Calcutta last week. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay advanced 3d. per ton yesterday, to 8s. 3d. per ton.

To-day's telegrams show no alteration in any of the financial items usually wired through Reuter; nor has there been any change in the position of Silver or Exchange on London in New York.

The Wheat market was easier yesterday, with No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 5s. 1d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,540,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton remained at 4½d. per lb; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, but, in East Indian Cotton, "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevellys were 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales.

The Manchester market was firm.

To-day, American Arrivals in Liverpool have partially receded 1-64d., the extreme quotations being now 4 21-64d. for January-February deliveries and 4 7-16d. for May-June; but spot prices are all unchanged. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the total sales having been 10,000 bales, and the Imports heavy at 34,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 77,000 bales, and the amount fowarded to consumers 82,000 bales; the imports having been 115,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 24,000 bales; but it was lighter yesterday by 200,000 bales than at the same time last year, and 133,000 bales less than in 1882. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had fallen off by 60,000 bales in the week under notice; while of Surats, there were 13,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply, a decrease of 117,000 bales as compared with those at the same time last year, though an increase of 1,088,000 bales as against the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 13,000 bales, and a decrease of 175,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday; and Arrivals had advanced in the interval 7-64d. to ⅛d. per lb.; the spot quotations having been 13-16d. lower than at the same time last year, though 5-16d. higher than in 1892.

A further advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday; and Futures for April were 12 points higher, at 8·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales, making the week's total considerably heavier again than for the corresponding week last year, though rather lighter than in 1892; the total figures this season now showing an increase of 702,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 690,000 bales as against the year before. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,720,000 bales compared with 5,580,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

There has been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York to-day; but April Futures have lost yesterday's advance, being again quoted at 8·25 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 20,000 bales, going against 15,000 bales last year, and 20,000 bales in 1892.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	143,000	113,000	155,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	142,900	79,000	58,000
" " Continent.......	95,000	82,030	59,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,467,000	3,765,000	5,157,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	1,745,000	1,431,000	2,088,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,349,000	1,115,000	1,343,000
" Stock in the Ports ..	1,130,000	1,053,000	1,313,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,530,000	4,647,020	3,444,260
" " Surats	192,000	178,690	367,820

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,413,000	1,612,940	1,545,590
" London	7,000	4,000	11,000
American Afloat	370,000	145,000	305,000
East Indian "	20,000	6,000	10,000
Total ...	1,810,000	1,767,910	1,871,590
Price of Mid-Americans	4½d.	5 3-16d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	4¼d.	3 9-16d.
Difference.....	⅝d.	11-16d.	½d.

Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn.—The figures relating to shipment of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the closing month of last year are now to hand through Reuter, and they show a material increase both to this Presidency and to Calcutta in all the items of *Cloth* and nearly so in *Yarn*, both as compared with the missions for November, and those for December 1892; and to Madras in all excepting Plain Cottons, shipments of which, though heavier as against those in the month preceding, were lighter compared with the figures for December last year. We have now before us the totals for last year, as given below, and we find that in all the items of *Cotton Cloth* there has been a considerable increase in shipments to Bombay for the twelve months as compared with the missions in 1892, say, of about 30 million yards, or 7¼ per cent. in *Plain Cottons*; of 11¼ million yards, or 22¼ per cent. in *Coloured Cottons*; and of 22¾ million yards, or 24¼ per cent. in *Printed Cottons*, In shipments of *Twist* for the year, on the other hand, there was a decrease of some two million lbs. or 16¼ per cent.

	Dec. 1893.	Nov. 1893.	Dec. 1892.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	49,650,000	44,300,000	44,100,000
Colored do. ... "	7,850,000	5,600,000	4,000,000
Printed do. ... "	14,800,000	13,000,000	8,750,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,150,000	800,000	800,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	90,050,000	89,600,000	72,450,000
Colored do. ... "	8,050,000	7,350,000	4,450,000
Printed do. ... "	4,450,000	3,900,000	2,650,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,450,000	1,900,000	700,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	7,950,000	5,700,000	9,900,000
Colored do. ... "	2,150,000	1,300,000	1,250,000
Printed do. ... "	1,900,000	950,000	1,250,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,200,000	900,000	150,000

Bombay only	for 12 months 1893.	for 12 months 1892.
Plain Cottons ...yds.	428,250,000	398,350,000
Colored do. ... "	60,950,000	49,650,000
Printed do. ... "	115,650,000	92,850,000
Twist ....lbs.	10,400,000	12,450,000

Cotton.—A considerable business has been done in our local market for this staple to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters are credited with 1,950 bales, of which 150 are a contract for new Bengal, for this month's delivery, and the balance ready new Cotton, say 1,000 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 192; 400 Pachora, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 177; Julgaum, at Rs. 185; Karanjia, at Rs. 202; and Pachora, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales in all, made up of 200 in ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 180-2; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 175-8; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 165; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 197; and of old stuff, 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 185; and 109 Palitana, at Rs. 186 per candy.

Wheat has been quiet, with a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, on the basis of previous rates in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	5,511	bales.
Wheat..........................	14,060	cwts.
Linseed..........................	5,855	"
Rapeseed..........................	909	"
Gingelly..........................	8,963	"
Groundnuts..........................	8,118	"
Castorseed..........................	1,149	"
Rice..........................	9,150	"

Freights.—Holders of tonnage are firm; but the demand from shippers does not improve. The Knight Templar (s) has been fixed for Hull, with part cargo, January-February loading, at 19s. 6d. for January, and 19s. per ton for February.

Exchange, as usual on a mail-day, has been quiet, though early in the day there were again buyers of Bank remittance at the closing rates of yesterday, and a moderate amount was placed, ready and forward, at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 1 16d., but no Bills came out thereat, and at one time 1s. 3 1-32d. was available, and was done. Calcutta rates seemed to come very unsettled at the opening; but seemed to recover slightly later on. Here, rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 7/8d. to 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Credits do	1s. 3 1-32d. to 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·58 to 1·58¼	"

Government Paper has been quiet but steady throughout the day at 104⅜ for Fours for Money, and 104 7-16 for Account, these having also been the closing rates. New 3½ per Cents left off at 100¼.

Shares.—This market has been closed to-day for a native holiday.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE :- 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge of notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—January 10, at Madras, the wife of Robert F Johnson, of a son.

LINDSAY—January 10, at 6, Kyd-street, Calcutta, the wife of A M Lindsay, of a daughter.

MORRIS—January 10, at Lahore, the wife of Mr M Morris, of a daughter.

YOUNG—January 3, at Mozufferpur, the wife of G B Young, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1894.

The Parish Councils Bill passed the House of Commons on Friday night—a week earlier than the Ministerial calculations three weeks ago led people to expect. It was at that time believed that the committee stage would be protracted until the 20th January, and it was intended then to adjourn for a fortnight so as to give the members a respite while the House of Lords were considering the Bill. Lord Salisbury, however, took an opportunity to state that he was afraid he could not recommend the House of Lords to sit at an inconvenient and unusual time. However that might be, the intention of the Government was, that the House of Commons should re-assemble on the 5th February and give ten days to winding up the business of the Session. Parliament would then be prorogued, and after a short recess would meet again before the end of February to discuss the Queen's Speech. This programme will be now somewhat modified. The Councils Bill having passed the committee stage, and read a third time, the House adjourned on Friday last to meet again on the 12th February. This will allow of a somewhat shorter recess before the new Session than was contemplated a few weeks since, but it gives a clear month's respite to the jaded members now. The Minister, it is understood, have decided to place the whole of their programme before the present Parliament. Whether Mr. Gladstone contemplates an early dissolution or not is a secret which he never entrusts to any of his colleagues. The belief is that besides the measure for the strengthening of the Navy, the Government will press upon the attention of Parliament three measures which they intend shall pass the House of Commons at all events—Welsh Disestablishment, Reinstatement of the Evicted Tenants, and the simplification of Registration.

Penang has brought its many grievances to the notice of the House of Commons. Mr. Sidney Buxton has stated that Lord Ripon has recommended that the Colonial Legislative Council may occasionally meet in session there to deal with local affairs. The questions at issue in the Straits Settlements will not, however, be set at rest by any suggestion of a palliative of this kind. Penang has been ousted from its premier position in the Straits by an interloper and an upstart, Singapore, which—so say the Penang lawyers—with far inferior geographical and other advantages has arrogated to herself a dominant and practically autocratic position in the affairs of the group of territories, known officially as "the Colonies of the Straits Settlements." Mr. F. M. McLarty, a member of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, has put the facts together in a volume, which comes to hand very opportunely at the present moment. To begin at the beginning, the Island of Penang was founded as a settlement on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula in 1786: Province Wesley was founded in 1800; Singapore only in 1819; Malacca was ceded by Holland in 1824; Dindings, by the Sultan of Perak in 1826. Penang and Singapore are both islands, the former enclosing the water between it and the mainland, and thus forming the incomparable harbour of Penang. Singapore is not only cut off from the end of the Peninsula, but is severed from the rest of the Settlements by the large State of the Maharajah of Johore, who has just proved his sovereign rank to the satisfaction of the High Court in London. Singapore is the seat of the "Colonial" Government, and it is alleged is unduly represented on the Legislative Council to which Penang sends two members who are always out-voted. The Native States are governed by their own Sultans, under the advice and guidance of Residents who are the only channel of communication between European and other settlers and their Highnesses. The result of such a state of things is very unsatisfactory to Penang. It is a ground of complaint that since the severance of the Settlements from India and the establishment of the "Colony" the Government has spent vast sums on the improvement of Singapore, and nothing or next to nothing on Penang. The tribute paid by the Native Chiefs at Penang is sent to Singapore, and entered as part of the "Colonial" receipts.

But that is only one of the mean advantages taken; "the enormous number of remediable afflictions" have roused the European and Chinese Settlers—Penang has now a population of a quarter of a million,—to combined action. They have petitioned Parliament, and put their case in the hands of Mr. Labouchere. Singapore has only a population of one hundred and eighty-five thousand people, but it has a voting power of four to one on the Council. What is to be done? Well, the idea of the memorialists, Europeans and Chinese, is to reform the whole thing, very much as King Rhodes is reforming Southern Africa, only with a difference. The Protectorate has outlasted its time; it has served its purpose. The Chiefs are quite satisfied with it, for it gives them wealth and security; but the bulk of the population and specially the settlers have no reason to be satisfied. The country is rich in soil and in minerals. Millions of people might find a living in it, and ten millions sterling laid out under the security of good laws would develop the region and yield a large return. Not that this need involve annexation. Nothing of the kind. "Annexation would present uncertainties to the minds of Native Chiefs, to the British public, and to the Imperial Government such as would require years of consideration and debate before any satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at; the desirable introduction of the system of protection into other States might be checked by the annexation of the Protected States." Why then annex them? Their Government is now in the hands of the British, whose power is practically absolute. The question is whether the future prosperity of the country would be best consulted by leaving it in the hands of Government officials, pure and simple, or giving them Councils constituting "a blend of the whole of the elements which go to make up the prosperity of every country, which has been converted from a jungle into civilized territory." It is pointed out that Penang would be the natural capital of these mediatized States, that it is four hundred miles nearer to Burma and India and Europe than Singapore, and that Singapore should—like Austria—seek her compensation to the eastward. This arrangement, supplemented by a code of laws binding on all inhabitants of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. Native States and all would avoid the practical inconvenience involved in annexation while establishing a new and generally satisfactory regime in the region—of which Penang would then be the natural centre. As a first step towards this simple change it was decided to memorialise the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send out a Royal Commission to make inquiries on the spot, into the evils of the present system. Lord Ripon, it appears, does not consider it necessary to send out a Commission to inquire into the grievances of Penang. But the Governor, Sir C. B. H. Michel, is invited to consider the propriety of occasionally holding a meeting of the Legislative Council at Penang, and it is also suggested by the Colonial Office that Penang should be consulted as to its Local Public Works. Singapore opinion will regard this suggestion as little short of rebuke and an insult.

Everyone will be gratified to learn that Lord Kimberley's serious illness has taken a decided turn for the better. The loss of that level-headed and experienced Secretary of State would be little short of a calamity just at the time when a change of Viceroys renders it especially desirable that at the India Office there shall be continuity of policy. Many important questions which have been threshed out by the Government of India during the last year or two of Lord Lansdowne's administration have been for some time past under the consideration of the Secretary of State and his Council and must be now nearly ripe for decision. One of these is the much-agitated question of Simultaneous Examinations in India and England for Civil Service appointments. Lord Kimberley's well-founded reputation for cool judgment, and his habit of acting on a complete view of the facts, so far as they are known to him, is a guarantee that no important interest would be ignored in coming to a discussion as to the best means of giving effect to the real wishes of Parliament in that matter. Whatever may be the errors committed by the Secretary of State in selling Council Bills early in July below the figure which was believed by the business public to be the minimum, Lord Kimberley showed that he was accessible to representations from the Government of India. In deference to the wishes of the Viceroy he has for some months refused to sell any Bills below a minimum price, which though far short of 1s. 4d. is still above that to which speculators in silver have now reduced the rate of exchange. With a will of his own Lord Kimberley combines the merit—rarely found in combination with that quality—of being able to understand and even to defer to the opinion of those who are able to give good reasons for differing from him. It is much to be hoped that Lord Kimberley may be speedily restored to health. The question of the imposition of a duty on silver, the means of filling the yawning chasm in the next Budget, the report of the Opium Commission, these topics will find full occupation for the not very abundant leisure of the Secretary of State, who it must not be forgotten is also leader of the thinly-furnished Government benches in the House of Lords.

The Administration of the North-West Provinces is developing great energy in the interests of popular education, and is seemingly determined that so far as legitimately may be everything shall be done to make the people living under its supervision at least as enlightened as those in any other part of the empire. Believing in a judicious application of the rod in order that the child may not be spoilt, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a code of punishments for the regulation of its use in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The subject had been left in a vague and undefined state ever since the Educational Department was established, and it is not, therefore, a matter which can occasion surprise that differences of opinion frequently arose between teachers and parents as to the fitness of punishment to the crime after administration. Offences in the Code now in force have been divided into two classes—minor ones punishable by the class master and more serious ones, which must be reported to and punished by the head-master himself. The former class embraces such offences as frequent absence, quarrelling with school-fellows, disobedience to the teachers and inattention to study; the latter includes habitual absence, falsehood to a teacher, bringing a false charge against a fellow-student, insubordination or insolence towards the class teacher, unnecessary absence from an examination, wilful damage to school property, cheating, theft, immoral conduct, false charges against a class teacher, and the like. The minor charges entail the penalty of a small fine or an imposition, the major offences incur fines, loss of promotion, cost of reparation, caning, flogging on the shoulders, rustication, and expulsion. Efforts are made to obviate any dispute as to justification of these inflictions by printing on the bottom of the form to which a parent affixes his signature on placing his child in school, an outline of the Code, and no child is admitted until his father or guardian has certified that he agrees to abide by the departmental Code. The necessity for this precaution, as may well be believed, made itself early felt, for it is from the parents in the main from whom the greatest difficulty arises in maintaining school discipline. In the North-West Provinces experience told the school-masters that the boy who had been punished deservedly, went to his mother, who stirred up his father, and the father being foolishly prejudiced in his son's favour, accepted without questioning the boy's version of the facts. The master was then attacked and accused, and was made to suffer a great deal of annoyance for having done his duty. In the North-West, as elsewhere the great majority of the students are day-scholars, and hence, if discipline is not enforced at home, the labours of the Department are not merely frustrated, but are used against it as an instrument of oppression. Head-masters, it is recorded, have even been taken into court and accused of assault for caning a refractory boy; and charges of a most infamous nature are sometimes brought against a teacher by a boy, to whom he has felt it his duty to refuse promotion. Irregular or unpunctual attendance on the part of a day-scholar is a matter that can be corrected by no one so well as by the father himself; therefore, fines are inflicted that the punishment may fall upon him. So long as the father signs an agreement to the effect that he accepts this liability, it is all very well; otherwise, it savours somewhat pronouncedly of the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act which obtains at Home. Since nothing distresses a parent more than to have his son refused promotion into a higher class at the end of each year, it is sought to lay the onus upon the parent, so that, unless the child attends seventy-five per cent. of the school-meetings, he does not get promotion, unless very exceptional causes of absence can be shown. The system is at present under trial, and seems to have answered well so far. There is little to be said against, but much in favour of it.

Mr. C. G. O'Connor, the Officer in charge of the Jamnagar Police, has issued a circular of instructions and suggestions for police-officers engaged in the investigation of cognisable offences. If it were possible for police-officers always to act upon such precepts as Mr. O'Connor sets before them, there is no doubt the percentages of convictions on charges for which accused are charged, would be greater, for they are such as long experience has taught him to be effectual. Moreover, if his advice and suggestions were followed, arrests would be more certain and prompt. What course of procedure to adopt in cases of abduction, of murder with weapons, poisoning, drowning, strangulation, housebreaking, theft, and the necessity for observing what evidences there may be of the manner in which offences may have been committed. One of the great faults of Indian policemen is their abject gullibility and the persistency with which they take hold of the wrong end of the story. To have acquired such habits of observation as it is evident Mr. O'Connor possesses, judging from his circular, every police officer would have developed into a Sherlock Holmes and the perpetrator of a crime might soon be expected to cry with the philosophical opossum "Don't shoot, Colonel, I'll come down." It is impossible to infuse tact into the crania of his men, as no doubt Mr. O'Connor has found; but he does what, failing that, is next best, he gives them what may be considered equivalent to sailing directions, without which even the most skilful navigator would often run on a rock. Mr. O'Connor advises his men how to deal with witnesses, and their statements, and what value to attach to confessions and admissions, and he further gives them hints as to the conduct of prosecutions, the manner of giving evidence, and of their demeanour under cross-examination. The orthography of Mr. O'Connor's circular is in many respects unique, but the credit for this must be given to the Jamnagar State press. It is impossible to turn every man into a good constable, but Mr. O'Connor's guide to constabulary duties will doubtless prove as useful to young police officers as Cobbett's Advice is to young men.

We are requested to state that Lady Harris' Rose Ball, at Government House, on the 18th, is to be poudre for ladies.

The conversazione of the Bombay Art Society will take place, at 9-30 p.m., on the 8th of February, and the opening of the Exhibition on the 9th February, at 5-30 p.m.

Dr. Nusserwanjee Fakirjee Surveyor, M.D., who has passed the examinations for all the higher degrees of the Bombay University, proceeded to England, some time ago, to complete his studies of special medical subjects, and has now returned to Bombay. He has joined the Grant Medical College as a teacher in biology.

A prominent feature in the Proclamation Parade at Multan was the march past of the Elephant Battery quartered there. The elephant is known to have a tenacious memory, and though the trunk salute was abolished by the Commander-in-Chief a long time ago, it was noticed that two or three of the elephants saluted in their old fashion, despite the protesting digs of the mahout. The animals are doing very well at Multan, and though they felt the hot weather considerably, and have sometimes difficulty in obtaining their requisite allowance of sugarcane, which is not an extensive crop in the district, they are pronounced to be faring as well all round as in their old quarters at Mhow.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPROVEMENT IN LORD KIMBERLEY'S CONDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The condition of Lord Kimberley is so serious that all the members of his family were summoned to his bedside last night.

LATER.

Latest bulletins state that Lord Kimberley's condition is improving, and that his temperature is now nearly normal.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MAJOR WILSON'S PARTY.

EIGHT OFFICERS KILLED.

Reuter's special correspondent at Buluwayo, under date of the 6th inst., states that a native eye-witness reports that Major Wilson's party fought to the last behind their dead horses, but that the numbers of the Matabele overbore all resistance. Most of the party were wounded before the final rush on them was made when they were all assegaied and afterwards stripped.

Major Wilson, five Captains, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants, two Corporals, and twenty troopers were killed.

THE COUNCIL BILLS QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell in reply to a question, said that Lord Kimberley was in communication with the Viceroy regarding the sales of Council Bills, and that temporary borrowing under the recent Act would be necessary to a small extent in the near future.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Parish Councils Bill has passed the House of Commons, and the House has adjourned until the 12th February.

PENANG AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Sidney Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, stated that Lord Ripon considers that a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Grievances of Penang was not necessary. Sir C. B. H. Mitchel, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, he added, had been asked to consider the question of an occasional meeting of the Legislative Council at Penang, and he hoped that Penang would be consulted as to its local Public Works.

THE TREASURY CRISIS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12.

The coinage committee of the House of Representatives have reported in favour of the Bland Bill to issue silver certificates upon the seignorage bullion in the Treasury amounting to upwards of fifty-five million dollars and to coin the bullion rapidly.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

Fourteen candidates will be admitted to the Indian Medical Service at the examination to be held next month.

VETERINARY CLASSES.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned conditionally the continuance of the existing Veterinary Classes at Umballa and Simla.

THE QUINQUENNIAL EDUCATION REPORT.

The Resolution by the Government of India on the Quinquennial Education Report will be issued within the next few weeks.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant G. P. Campbell, R. E., at present in Ceylon, has been placed, under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian establishment, caused by the reversion of Major Mein, R.E., to home duty.

THE METROPOLITAN ON TOUR.

The Bishop of Calcutta will start on a tour on the 16th instant, arriving at Madras, on the 20th, Tinnevelly, 30th, Trichinopoly, February 5, Nandyall, 10th, Bezwada, 14th, Masulipatam, 16th, and leaving the last-named station on February 19 for Calcutta.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS BILL.

The Indian Volunteers Bill, which has been drafted in the Legislative Department, is now with the Military Department for final consideration and approval. It is likely the measure will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council on the 25th instant.

WUNTHO AS A GOLD FIELD.

Mr. Clarke, an Australian expert, who went some time since to inspect the reputed gold field at Wuntho, on behalf of some private gentleman, has returned to Rangoon. He is decidedly of opinion that, though a surface of quartz exists over the district in abundance, gold is not present in anything like sufficient quantities to justify a company commencing operations. Meantime, Mr. King is examining the district on behalf of Government.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who arrives in India in the same steamer as Lord Elgin, is bent only on a pleasure trip, and has no intention of resuming the Chief Commissionership of Burma. If an officiating vacancy occurs in the Governor-General's Executive Council during Sir Alexander's stay in the country, he might possibly become a candidate for it, but the only possible vacancy would be that caused by Sir Charles Pritchard's proceeding on leave, and even then the Secretary of State would have a word to say on the subject, as he is understood to hold an opinion that Bombay or Madras should always be represented in the Council.

THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF LOWER BURMA.

The Forest Administration Report of Lower Burma, just published, shows the revenue of the past financial year to be seven and a- quarter lakhs above that of the preceding year. The increase in the revenue and the forest work, which has taken place in Lower Burma in recent years has added considerably to the labours of the superior forest staff, which is no stronger now than it was ten years ago. Time is now come, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion for making a permanent addition to the staff, and the Government of India are about to be addressed on the subject.

The zeal and ability with which Mr. Carter and Major Bingham have administered their charges are specially acknowledged.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite gave his evidence before the Opium Commission at Lucknow on Friday. He spoke as one who without having made the matter a subject for particular inquiry, had served for thirty-six years in the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Burma. From general observations, both in private life and as an official, he said distinctly that the use of opium had not been a cause of general demoralisation, or even of a noticeable deterioration. It was not an appreciable evil, which it was necessary to remedy. Alcohol in England was an incomparably greater evil and finally a policy of prohibition could never be effective, and the attempt to enforce it would be both oppressive and tyrannical.

The members of the Commission were unbent so far on Friday night as to attend the nautch given by the Maharaja of Ajodhia.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

A good afternoon's sport was afforded to a large and fashionable attendance, and all conditions were perfect.

THE TALLYHO PLATE.

Mr. McGeorge's Stepper, 10st. 9lb., Smith 1
Mr. Lumsden's Albania, 9st 10lb, Norton 2
Mr. Garth's Velocity, 11st, Alford 3

Ten started. The favourite won by two lengths in 3 min. and 29 secs.

THE SELLING RACE FOR HORSES.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Vixen, 8st 11lb, Vinall 1
Mr. Thomas's Orlando, 8st 5lb, Robinson 2
Mr. Austin's G. G. 8st 11lb, Wool......... 3

Seven started.

Betting: Evens on Orlando; 2 to 1 on Vixen A punishing finish, Orlando winning by half-a length in 1 min. and 2 4-5 secs.

THE TRADERS' PLATE.

Mr. Annandale's Hopetown, 10st 7lb, Robinson... 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Labby, 7st, Clemenson 2
Mr. Gerald's Little Amy, 8st 6lb, Abdul......... 3

Also ran Sylvan, and Predominant being certified lame was scratched. The race was won easily by one and a-half length in 2 min. and 13 secs.

THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Pickwick, 8st, Gibbs 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Ivo, 9st 8lb, Vinall... 2
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Good Hope, 10st 4lb, Trahan 3

Also ran Fiddle and I., Whimbrel, Reprisal, Master Walter, Harbour, and Light. Pickwick won after a grand struggle by three-quarter length, a neck only separating the second and third. Time, min. and16 secs.

THE BELVEDERE PONY STAKES.

The Firm and Captain Jones' Parvati, 8st 5lb, Smith 1
Mr. Garth't Nellie, 11st 9lb, Trahan 2
The Kuar Sahib of Patiala's The Brat, 8st 6lb, Greenhaulgh 3

Ten started. Parvati won on the post by three-quarter length in 1 min. and 37 1-5 secs.

THE NEW STAKES TWO THOUSAND PONY HANDICAP.

(Distance—5 furlongs.)

Mr. Gregory's Eoher, 8st, 2lb, Campbell......... 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's First Shot, 9st 10lb, Vinall 2
The Firm's Effie, 8st 13lb., Smith......... 3

Won comfortably by half a length. Time, 1 min. and 4½ secs.

HIGH WEIGHT HANDICAP

Mr. Charles's Stewpan, 9st. 7lb, Robinson......... 1
Mr. Butler's Kitehigh, 9st 10lb, Mr. Edward..... 2
Mr. Butler's Lady Flo, 9st, 3lb, Wool......... 3

Also ran Monk, Minnihaha, Killaloe, and Montrose. Won by one and a-half length. Time, 3 min.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURES.

Mrs. Besant's lectures on Theosophy and Hinduism are creating some stir among the native community since she declared herself a Hindu.

A DINNER TO THE MEN OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

A public dinner was given yesterday to the men of the British Squadron in port. The dinner was held at the Town Hall. Over four hundred sat down. The Hon. Mr. Justice Norris presided. After the dinner the whole company adjourned to a circus.

MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

The Conference on the subject of the Maintenance of Land Records, which closed its proceedings at Calcutta, has yet to formulate its views on the specific points which came under its consideration. These will have to be determined on the evidence offered by assembled experts. Their general objects were to compare the systems in force in several provinces so far as they admit of comparison, regard being had to the varying circumstances and conditions of the laws of different parts of Upper India, and to reduce the cost of maintaining records where possible. The Conference was strengthened by the presence of Messrs. Gibbon and Macnaghten. As such a measure is sure to undergo severe scrutiny when it comes before the legislature it is important that it should, says the *Pioneer*, in its preliminary stages, have been criticised by representatives of the classes to be affected by its provisions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this afternoon for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 14.

H. M. S. Himalaya from Portsmouth arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers 3½
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2¾ per cent. Consols 98⅝
3 per cent. Rentes 98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 65
Bar Silver 31½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton ...... 77,000 bales.
" " " Surats ...... 1,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton... 115,000 "
" " " Surats......... 1,000 "
" " Stock of Cotton......1,413,000 "
" " " Surats... .. 11,000 "
Stock of Cotton in London... 7,000 "

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Sutlej, Captain W. Worcester, with the Overland Mails of December 29, arrived in Bombay harbour, at half-past three this morning.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP race took place on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association. The race was open to any Association boat, and six boats were entered.

The course sailed was No. 3 in the list. From pilot schooner leaving it to "Starboard" to Middle Ground buoy, leaving it to "Starboard" round fairway buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to "Starboard," and finishing with "Starboard" side next to schooner. Exactly at 4 p.m. all the boats started fairly together with the exception of the La Mascotte, which being on shore, did not feel the wind as soon as the others. Rounding the Middle Ground buoy the Mannikin led with the Red Rose close in her wake. They rounded the Gull Island buoy in the following order, viz., Red Rose, Mannikin, Senta, Blue Bell, Jannetta, and La Mascotte. After round the buoy the wind shifted to the west and fell very light making the handicap to fail. The Mannikin won, having been faultlessly sailed throughout. The next race will take place on Saturday, the 20th instant; entries closing at noon on Thursday, the 18th instant. The following is the result:—

Names of Boats.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Hndp. Ms.	Net time. H.	M.	S.
Mannikin	5	31	5	7	1	26	50
Senta	5	32	40	3	1	29	40
Red Rose	5	35	30	...	1	35	30
Jannetta	5	41	0	5	1	36	0
LaMascotte	6	11	50	1	2	10	50
Blue Bell	6	20	25	2	2	18	25

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE'S report on the question of coolie emigration to the island of Reunion has been sent to the Madras and Bengal Governments for their opinion.

MR. FORREST, Director of Records with the Government of India, has been appointed Patents Secretary under the Revenue Department from 1st January, vice Colonel Rogers, R.E., of the Survey Department.

ARRANGEMENTS are in contemplation for withdrawing all troops from the Northern Chin Hills, which have so far settled down that this step, it is thought, may now be safely taken. For the military will be substituted police garrisons, which will be provided by reductions in the Upper Burma battalions, rendered possible by the continued freedom of the Upper Province from serious crime.

SEVERAL changes will shortly take place in the Burma Commission. Colonel Spearman, Commissioner of Tenasserim, goes on leave, and Mr. Irwin will probably officiate. Mr. Bridges, Commissioner of the Eastern Division, also takes leave. His place will probably be taken by Mr. Morton, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division; Mr. Weidemann officiating in the latter post. Mr. Bayne, Revenue Secretary, goes on privilege leave, and Mr. Lowis, Under-Secretary, will probably act.

THE Accountant-General, Madras, has made an estimate of the amount of exchange compensation allowance which may probably be paid in 1894-95 arranged according to budget heads. In framing the estimate, he has adopted 6·25, or one anna in the rupee, as the percentage of salary admissible on account of exchange compensation, as that is the rate accepted by the Government of India for adoption in the budget estimates of the ensuing year. The total amount is estimated at Rs. 38,490 (Imperial) and Rs. 3,13,000 (Provincial).

MR. J. R. REID, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, has settled to retire early in the spring, a sudden and somewhat surprising resolve, as he has only just come back to India from leave. This is not the occasion for dwelling on Mr. Reid's official career, but it is common knowledge that his departure will be a great loss to the N.-W. P. Government, of which in all matters connected with his particular line he has been a pillar. It is curious that Mr. Reid's last work has been an attempt at self-immolation: for he has prepared a memorandum advocating the abolition of the Board of Revenue and a change to the Bombay system of working revenue matters through the Commissioners alone with some slight supplementing of that particular branch of the Secretariat. Judging by reputation and results for the North-West to go over to the Bombay system would be to make a deliberate descent in the scale of efficiency. But one cannot suppose for a moment that an officer of Mr. Reid's experience and judgment has advocated the change without having the very strongest pleas to support it: and the paper, when it is published, is sure to be found a valuable and suggestive one.

THE five Gurkha regiments constituting the Gurkha Brigade are doing a sporting thing this month. They have got together a common cricket team from among their officers and have despatched it on an expedition to play a series of matches with the principal clubs in Northern India. The round begins at Meerut on the 15th, and matches are fixed at Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, and Ferozepore. The Gurkhas are known to have some firstrate cricketers among them, but isolated and generally far off these do not get much chance of sharing in provincial matches and the like. The idea of combination is an excellent one, and the tour is sure to be a success.

THE annual report on the Cawnpore experimental farm, which has just been published, is this year accompanied by an interesting analysis of the results obtained during the past ten years. Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India, who is responsible for this analysis, is convinced that the farm has served a useful purpose and been productive of valuable information. Among the main points he regards as established by the experiments of the last ten years are that wheat is more benefited by nitrogenous than by phosphatic manure: that the same holds good for maize: that the wheat crop is increased by a preceding leguminous one, and that it is also increased by the ploughing in of a green crop. The advantage of deep ploughing has also been demonstrated, and the chain pump has been proved the most economical water-raising appliance for certain depths. Dr. Leather is altogether opposed to the proposal, which is at present under the consideration of Government for transferring the farm to Lucknow, both on the ground that the present site is thoroughly suitable and that a change would interrupt the continuity of the experiments and thereby impair their value.

THE following farewell order by Brigadier-General T. van Straubenzee, C.B., R.A., Commanding Madras District, appears in District Orders:—"In bidding farewell to the Head-quarters and Right Wing 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's Somerset L. I., Brigadier-General T. van Straubenzee desires to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, Officers, and men his appreciation of their good services during the three years they have been stationed at Madras. It is a matter of deep regret to him that this their last season in India should have been exceptionally unhealthy and fatal to some of their number, whilst many have suffered from abnormal sickness. The ordinary garrison duties, drill, and exercises have nevertheless during this, as in past seasons, been carried out by the Somerset L. I. with the same smartness and regularity, and in the true soldierly spirit for which the regiment was in previous years noted on field service in Burma, whereas when opportunity offered for field movements the work required of officers and men has ever been cheerfully and efficiently performed. The regiment has been distinguished by being to the fore in manly sports of every description, whilst as citizens the man have proved themselvas law-abiding and orderly. In leaving Madras all ranks carry with them the best wishes of their comrades in arms, and of the community generally.

NEWS has been received of the death of Sirdar Nur Muhammad Khan at Kabul in his eighty-first year. He was the eldest son of Sirdar Sultan Muhammad Khan, brother to Amir Dost Muhammed Khan, and represented his father at the court of Mahraja Ranjit Singh, while Sirdar Sultan Muhammed Khan enjoyed the territory of Kohat and Nowshera as a jagir from the Sikh Durbar. On his father's death Amir Dost Muhammad Khan appointed him the head of his brother's family, but he willingly gave up that honour in favour of his younger brother Sirdar Yahya Khan, the father-in-law of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan. During the contest among the sons of Amir Dost Muhammed Khan Sirdar Nur Muhammed sided with the father of the present Amir, and acted as his prime minister, but after the latter was killed and Amir Sher Ali Khan came off victorious out of the struggle the Sirdar took no part in the politics of his country. During our last occupation of Kabul the Sirdar served the Government as a Political officer under Dr. Bellew, and his influence was of much use in keeping the Kabulis under restraint. On the present Amir's accession to the throne Sirdar Nur Muhammad was not forgotten. The Amir appointed him Governor of Kandahar in 1882, which post he held up to September 1890, when he resigned on the ground of physical weakness, though the Amir gave him his permission to do so very reluctantly. His services were so much appreciated by his sovereign that the reception he received on his entry into Kabul by the orders of the Amir was on a scale quite royal. In the darbar, too, he was received with much *eclat*. He was a profound Arabic scholar, and very popular as a Governor. One of his sons, Sirdar Sher Muhammad Khan, C. I. E., is at present in the Punjab Government service as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is acting as an additional District Judge at Amritsar.

WHILE Surgeon-Major O'Donnell was riding over the Peshawar chase course last week his mount over jumped himself and fell heavily, rolling on his rider, who, however, fortunately escaped with some bad bruises and a very severe shaking.

THE Chairman of the Madras Harbour Trust, in concluding the last quarterly report, remarks:—The financial position of the Trust as disclosed in the receipts and charges for the half-year is satisfactory, and goes to show that whereas the anticipated receipts will probably be in excess of the budget estimate, the expenditure will be kept within the limits assigned, and it is expected that the close of the financial year will again show an improved financial position.

THE Madras Government has, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, sanctioned the continuance for another year of the temporary wound pension of £200 per annum to Colonel J. G. R. Douglas MacNeill, C.B., Commandant, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry, for wounds received in action in Burma in 1885.

MR. WESTLAND, replying to a question in the Council on Thursday, said the Government regretted they were unable to make any public declaration at the present moment regarding the silver question, which was still the subject of earnest consideration on the part of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

TEN sales of Bengal opium, bringing the transactions to the end of the present month, show results worse than the estimate to the extent of nearly fifty-two lakhs of rupees. On the Bombay side there is a corresponding deficiency on the nine months' pass duty of upwards of six lakhs.

ONE of Florence Nightingale's coadjutors in the Crimea has just passed away in her seventy-ninth year. Miss Harriett Ann Tebbutt joined Miss Nightingale at Scutari on the outbreak of hostilities and eventually became superintendent of the General Hospital, retaining the post till the end of the war. On returning home she continued hospital work at Liverpool, Nottingham, and Birmingham, but of late years has lived in retirement in London. Ten years ago, while on a visit to Filey with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paget, of Ruddington Grange, she had a narrow escape from drowning. They were standing on the rocks near the Brigg, when they were caught by a sudden wave and carried into the sea. Miss Tebbutt was saved with difficulty, but the others were drowned, and their bodies were never recovered.

No final decision on the linking up of the narrow-gauge system of railways in the North-West Provinces and Rajputana is likely to be given until the result of the survey between Bareilly and Soron is known. This line would connect the metre-gauge systems north and south of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Lucknow to Saharanpur.

THE ordinary uninstructed Englishman would hardly set down Holland as the blithest of civilized countries. Yet it is probable that this is the only land in Europe where a man can kiss his way down the public street without incurring any further penalty than the reproaches of his own conscience and of some of his victims. This has just been established indisputably by the highest tribunal in the land. It seems that the offence—or rather, as we should now call it, the proceeding—happened in a village near Utrecht, whereon the blushing maiden fled to the fatherly protection of the Burgomaster. That gentleman suggested a fine of a florin. Doubtless there are many amateurs both in England and Holland who would gladly pay that sum for their bliss, especially as in the latter country a florin only comes to one-and-eightpence. But the Appeal Court quashed the sentence. "To kiss a person cannot be an offence," remarked the Daniels (or Elder's ?) of Amsterdam, "as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy."

IN "Le Yacht," M. Weyl has a most interesting article on the "Increase of the British Navy." He remarks that at present Mr. Gladstone seems by no means much disposed to accept the naval views of the preceding Cabinet. The greater part of M. Weyl's article is devoted to what seem to be a favourite practice of his countrymen just now, that is, the belittling of their own naval force and that of Russia, in order to show that there is no cause for alarm on this side the Chanael. He makes various mistakes, as when he speaks of three ironclads and the cruiser "Terrible" being "surles chantiers," on the stocks—I wish they were—but neither they nor the "Powerful" have yet been began. M. Weyl reckons that in immediate preparation are ships for Great Britain of 70,000 tons, France 60,300, Russia 78,800, being five British ships, six French, and seven Russian. But, he says, the British ships will be finished and commissioned long before those of the other two nations, and this is a most important point in any comparison. Furthermore, he asks us to believe that the new French ironclads are merely to replace the old ones built of wood, and, therefore, do not constitute an augmentation of the fleet, properly so called. He acknowledges, indeed, that the new ships will have a quite different value from the old ones, but number is a factor of great importance, and in future naval wars quality will not always take the place of quantity, especially in the case of Powers animated by the same ardour having a struggle with each other. With Lord George Hamilton's figures in his hands, he considers the state of the British Navy to be very satisfactory—to a Frenchman it may be—and he thinks the ex-First Lord may well be proud of his work. He says the strange thing about Mr. Laird Clowes's account of Toulon is that it seems to have been news to the English public, while he is confident that our Admiralty in no way shared the general astonishment, but must have often laughed at the ignorance of their compatriots and the newspapers. This may be all very well for M. Weyl, but if we do not follow Neptune's advice to John Bull in the last "Punch," and "build all we know, and dash the expense," why, we are simple fools.

NAVAL scares would appear to be catching. Only a few weeks after Mr. Clowes's glowing description of the capacities of Toulon, in his own paper Mr. Clemenceau publishes his promised revelations as to that arsnal. His article purports to be a letter from a naval officer, and gives a number of facts, from which we glean a few of the most interest. It was desired on December 2 to make certain trials at Toulon with the torpedo boats which are mainly relied upon for the defence of that port. It was arranged that one of the torpedo boats should low a wooden model of a torpedo boat across the chanel at Toulon at a speed of ten knots. Of the two Whitehead torpedoes discharged one remained in its tube, the other sank when half way on its course. The imaginary enemy could have received no possible injury. "This will give an idea," says M. Clemenceau's correspondent, quoted by the "Times," "of the degree of preparedness all the official, and of the stock of the leading arsenal in France." Only few days before the occurrence of this fiasco, the two large seagoing torpedo boats, the "Corsaire" and the "Temeraire," proceeded to the Gulf of Juan to fire their torpedoes, with the result that the "Corsaire's" weapon struck the "Temeraire, instead of the mark-boat full on her side, and she had to be promptly taken for repairs to Villa France. Admiral Rieunier sent a very weighty snub to Toulon, but M. Clemeneats correspondent is astonished at the Admirla's surprise, for what has happened at Toulon takes place, he says, at all the other ports. Admiral Rieunier, in another dispath states that at Toulon there were only in reserve 40,000 itstead of 400,000 rations of biscuit, and the correspondent concludes by remarking that all this shows how unprepared that French are to enter upon a campaign at sea, and how exaggerated are the arguments used in England to enforce a large increase of the Fleet. Be it so, but Neptune's advice to John Bull is the best possible—only, when providing for ships, do not forget their crews. The very day after the disclosures made by M. Clemenceau's correspondent as to the unsatisfactory condition of many of the torpedo boats at Toulon and other naval stations, the "Marine de France" issued an attack on the "Magenta," the latest ironclad to be commissioned after taking ten years to build. It is decleared that she can barely steam 15 knowts an hour, instead of the 16½ intended, and that she inclines eight degrees when turned round in perfectly smooth water. Admiral Rieunier enjoined the Naval Prefect of Toulon about two months ago to issue instructions that no attempt was to be made to turn the "Magenta" suddenly when proceeding at full speed.

THE NEW VICEROY.

THE arrangements, for Lord Elgin's reception, are published in a *Government Gazette*, extraordinary, which was issued on Saturday:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1894.

1. The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., L.L.D., appointed by Her Majesty the Queen Empress to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India is expected to arrive in Bombay at about 2 p.m., on the 20th January 1894, by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamship *Rome*, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honours due to his high position.

2. As soon as the *Rome* is signalled from the Light House three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds.

3. At 4 P.M. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the *Rome* under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

4. The Earl of Elgin will leave the *Rome* at 4-15 P.M. and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of His Excellency, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements on the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

5. On his Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up, and the road from the Bandar to the Victoria Terminus will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

6. His Lordship will be received at the Bandar by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff; by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, if in Bombay; by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station, in the absence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers Commanding any of Her Majesty's Ships in Harbour, if able to attend on shore, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

7. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments and the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

8. All other officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, as well as members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 6, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available it will be allotted to any Ladies or Gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

9. As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to His Excellency on his arrival, a space marked E will be reserved on the Bandar to which the Viceroy and Governor-General elect will be conducted, and where he will be received by the representatives of the Corporaion. The Executive Engineer will send a card of admission to each member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

10. His Lordship will, after the presentation of the address, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse, *via* Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gowallia Tank Road, Gibbs Road and the Ridge. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

11. His Lordship will be received by His Excellency the Governor on the steps of the staircase at Government House.

12. Full Dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by all others.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS G. W. DUNDAS and A. A. Collyer, Bedfordshire Regiment, exchange battalions.

LIEUTENANTS C. C. COBBE, East Kent Regiment, and G. D. Mackenzie, Gordon Highlanders, have qualified for the appointment of acting Paymaster.

LIEUTENANTS F. E. G. PONSONBY, 3rd battalion, Grenadier Guards, and F. L. Adam, Scots Guards, have been appointed aides-de-camp on the personal Staff of Lord Elgin.

MAJOR F. J. P. BUTLER, 18th Hussars; Lieutenant J. E. S. Maclure, Manchester Regiment; and Lieutenant B. Streeten, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, remain at home on extended leave.

LIEUTENANT F. A. GREER, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment; and Majors R. L. Milne, Leinstershire Regiment, and W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, Rifle Brigade, to the 2nd battalion.

UNDER telegraphic instructions from Army Head-quarters, Surgeon-Captain B. Deare, I. M. S., officiating in Medical Charge, 13th Bengal Infantry, Dinapore, is directed to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, for temporary civil employ.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Captain H. Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant E. S. Cooper, 31st Punjab Infantry, for 12 months on medical certificate. Lieutenant J. A. McLean, 5th Lancers, for 90 days; Lieutenant C. C. Fenner, 6th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant A. B. Longden, 37th Dogras; Major W. H. F. MacMullen, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Secunderabad, for 12 months, on private affairs.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—19th Hussars: Lieutenant A. Jennings-Bramley, to be Adjutant, 1st Battalion Royal Rifle Corps: Lieutenant C. C. Herbert-Stepney, to be acting Paymaster. 5th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenants C. G. E. Ewart and L. T. Hay, to be permanent Squadron Officers. 30th Punjab Infantry: Major F. C. Maisey to be Commandant, vice Webster vacated; Captain J. L. O'Bryen to be 2nd-in-Command; and Captain H. H. Dobbie to be Wing Commander. 31st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant W. L. Malcolm to be Quartermaster. 22nd Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant C. A. Fowler to be Adjutant. 1st Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant W. F. C. Tayler to be permanent Squadron Officer. 1st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant G. L. Carter to be permanent Wing Officer.

ON taking his seat on the bench, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing the foreman of the Special Jury, said that, since the last sitting, he had an opportunity of reading and considering all the evidence in the case against Kutchra Jagga and two other Hindus, who were tried on charges of rioting, defiling a place of public worship at Haji Ali, murder, and causing grievous hurt; and in reference to which case his Lordship understood the foreman of the jury to say, on Thursday evening, that the jury had unanimously come to a verdict of acquittal on all the charges. His Lordship had said he could not then accept the verdict and that the case must proceed, but having fully considered the matter, he thought there was no necessity now to proceed further with the case, and that there was ample ground for the jury hesitating in the case, and he should have addressed them to that effect had the case proceeded. His Lordship said it was very much to be regretted that the police were so occupied that they could not attend to this matter for three months. His Lordship, under the circumstances, accepted the unanimous verdict of acquittal on all the charges; and the prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE Administration Report, of the Bombay Presidency, was issued, on Saturday, with the following introductory chapter:—

SUMMARY.

This Report must not be mistaken for a history of the last ten years. When first prescribed by the Government of India it was directed that as the history of a year's government cannot be followed without a fair understanding of, and a frequent advertence to, the existing condition of the country and its political institutions, it was desirable to maintain a record of these in a shape more conveniently accessible than the scattered sources from which readers might have to collect this kind of information for any particular province. Chapters of standard reference, or red letter chapters as they are called, were ordered to be written and revised every ten years, to give a fixed starting point from which the facts which are presented in each section could be followed up and appreciated. The history of the year 1892-93, which happens to fall in the tenth year of publication, therefore contains these standard chapters revised so as to bring the facts up to date.

PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the report, which is a document of over seven hundred and thirty pages long, we make the following extracts:—

The Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., continued to hold the post of Governor and President in Council; and Lieutenant-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., that of Commander-in-Chief and second Member of Council throughout the year. The Honorable Sir Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D., K.C.I.E., continued as third Member of Council until the 24th April 1892, when he retired and was succeeded by Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who in turn handed over office to the Honorable Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A., LL.D., on November 16th, 1892, on his being appointed a Member of his Excellency the Viceroy of India's Council. The post of fourth Member of Council was held by Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard until April 24th, 1892, and subsequently by the Honorable Mr. Birdwood until November 16th, 1892. On the latter officer's appointment to the post of third Member of Council, the Honorable Mr Arthur Charles Trevor became fourth Member of Council and continued to hold that office until the end of the year.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The Governor's tours are next reviewed and the important events of the year are recapitulated as follows:—

The most important event of the year was the reconstitution of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1892. By this measure the number of additional members, which under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, was not to be less than four or more than eight, has been raised to a number not less than eight or more than twenty, of whom at least half must be non-official; further by regulations framed under Section 1 (4) of the Act by his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the power of recommending persons for nomination to eight seats in the Council has been conceded to eight Bodies and Associations, namely, the Corporation of Bombay, the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay and Karachi, the Bombay University, the Sardars of the Deccan, the Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind, and two groups formed by the Municipalities of the Northern and the District Local Boards of the Southern Divisions. The election of their representatives by the first six of these Bodies and Associations was accomplished without difficulty, but the want of common organization among the groups of Municipalities and Local Boards rendered special arrangements a matter of necessity to enable the sense of these bodies to be taken without confusion or delay. With this object a system of graduated representation was drawn up by which each Municipality with a population between 5,000 and 1,000 was allowed to appoint one delegate, and each Municipality with a population of 10,000 and upwards was allowed to appoint an additional delegate for every additional 10,000 or fraction of 10,000 of population; while in the case of District Local Boards one delegate was apportioned to each 100,000 or fraction of 100,000 of the population. The delegates so chosen were further required to select by their votes one or other of the candidates for the post, for nomination to a seat on the Council by his Excellency the Governor. In the case of the Municipalities of the Northern Division, which are all within easy reach of the railway, it was found possible to convene the delegates at Ahmedabad, and the votes were recorded and the enumeration made, in the presence of the Commissioner, N.D., at a convenient place in that city. In the Southern Division the difficulties of communication and the distances to be traversed made it impossible to assemble the delegates in one place; they, consequently, met at the head-quarters of each districts and recorded their votes there, the voting papers being subsequently sent to the Divisional head-quarters at Belgaum for the purpose of enumeration. As a result of these arrangements, the preliminaries were completed without a hitch and the newly constituted Council met for the first time on July 27th, 1893.

OUTLAWRY IN KATHIAWAR.

The depredations of a gang of Miana outlaws, subjects of the Malia State, in the northern districts of Kathiawar, caused great anxiety to the authorities of that province during the early part of the year. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Agency and State police to arrest them, they succeeded in committing a series of robberies of the most daring kind, and it was found necessary to take special measures, which comprised the appointment of several additional European police officers and the reinforcement of the local police by detachments of regular troops, for their suppression. As a result of these arrangements, the gang were tracked and pursued by a small party of mounted police under Lieutenant Gordon, I.S.C., to an island on the edge of the Rann of Cutch, where, after a fierce encounter, they were destroyed, but at the cost of the lives of Lieutenant Gordon and two of his men.

OTHER EVENTS.

The Godhra-Limkhera section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway was opened for traffic in January, and the Jetalsar-Rajkot section of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway in May 1893.

The northern districts of the Presidency were visited during the first week of September by a heavy downpour of rain, which caused great damage to property and breached the railway line in several places, stopping all communication with Bombay for some days. Other events of importance or interest are referred to under the headings to which they belong.

NATIVE STATES.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States, scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown more in detail in the body of the report. With the exception of an outbreak of dacoity in Kathiawar, which for a time caused considerable anxiety to those entrusted with the administration of that province, the year has been one of almost unbroken peace and prosperity. Crime, especially in its more serious forms, has shown a marked decrease, while trade aided by the abolition of vexatious dues and imposts and by the improved methods of communication which the more enlightened rulers have provided, has continued to expand. One large and important State, that of Khairpur, it is to be regretted, still continues to be administered on ancient models, but with this exception, the efforts of those responsible for the government of the various States to assimilate their methods and systems to those that have answered so well in British India, have generally continued unrelaxed. Each State is then reported upon individually.

ADEN.

The relations of the Aden Residency with the various Arab tribes in the vicinity of the Settlement were on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. Some trouble was caused by the raids of the Subaihis and by the feuds between the Yafai and the Fadthlis but, on the whole, the peace of the interior was fairly well maintained and the caravan routes remained open. Arrivals of shipping fell off considerably both at Aden and Perim, but notwithstanding this, the volume of trade was the largest ever known. Crime showed a slight decrease, but there was an increase in the number of suits filed and in the value of the claims involved. The revenues of the Municipal Board established in the Settlement showed a considerable improvement while there was a substantial reduction in the expenditure on the suburb of Shaikh Othman. Attendance at the English schools showed a slight decline; but the numbers on the rolls of the Arabic schools were well maintained. Public health owing, it is believed, to a smaller rainfall, showed a considerable improvement during the year.

SOMALI COAST.

The year under review cannot be said to have been, on the whole, one of prosperity for the Somali Coast. In the first place an epidemic of cholera visited the ports and caused many deaths at Bulhar and Zaila; next Bulhar was destroyed by fire, and finally the peace of the interior was disturbed by the raids of the Abyssinians on the Ogaden and troubles among the

Somali tribes themselves. It was found necessary to send small military expedition to the coast on two occasions. The Aida Galleh section of the Habr Gerhajis tribe having been fined Rs. 500 for raiding in the neighbourhood of Bulhar and having refused to pay, the Political Agent was compelled to proceed to the coast with a small force in order to enforce the payment; the tribe on hearing of this promptly submitted and produced the sum required. Two months later there was an affray between a section of the Habr Awal and Esa tribes which gave rise to fears of an intertribal war. The Political Agent was again obliged to visit the coast accompanied by an armed force in order to mediate between the tribes. His interference was successful and averted what might otherwise have been a serious disturbance. Trade, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, showed a considerable improvement, imports and exports at Berbera and Bulhar increasing by Rs. 8 2/8 lakhs and Rs. 2 4/5 lakhs respectively; though trade at Zaila, it must be noted, declined nearly Rs. 5¼ lakhs. There was an increase in the number of steamers, but a heavy decline in that of country craft, that visited the ports.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

There was one party belonging to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India at work during the year in the Southern Maratha Country and part of the Konkan. The area surveyed was 2,721 square miles and that triangulated 3,750 square miles; while the boundaries of villages in British territory were traversed over 1,700 square miles. The cost of these operations was Rs. 81,235.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT: PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The three revenue surveys of Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan remained in existence till the close of the year, though large reductions were made in the Deccan establishment with the partial completion of field operations. Owing to the smaller staff engaged there was a large decrease in the outturn of work, the areas measured and classed being 460 and 1,293 square miles against 2,358 and 3,516 square miles in the previous year. The number of Gujarat parties was the same as in the previous year, one party carrying on the valuation survey of Talukdari estates in the Sanand, Viramgam and Parantij talukas of the Ahmedabad district, while the remaining five were engaged in completing the revision measurement and classification of the Kaira District, and in revision measurement of the Olpad and Bardoli talukas of the Surat District. The number of parties in the Deccan Survey was four up to the monsoon, when the number was reduced to three. They were principally engaged in conducting revision operations in the Nandurbar taluka of Khandesh District, in the Javli taluka of Satara District and the Peint taluka of Nasik District. In the Konkan Survey there was an increase of one in the number of field parties. Two of these, however, were engaged on classification work in the Native States of Bhor and Janjira. The remainder were chiefly employed in measuring operations in the Thana District; in four talukas of this district classification was also in progress.

Revision settlements were introduced into 1,468 villages, of which 1,374 were Government villages. The full assessment on the latter was fixed at Rs. 21 1/6 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 5 1/6 lakhs or 32·2 per cent. over the assessment fixed at the time of the original survey. The total cost of revision operations up to the present date has been Rs. 52,37,864 and the increase in the annual revenue demand resulting from them amounts to Rs. 31,30,483 or 33·1 per cent. in excess of the former revenue.

SIND.

The survey establishments in Sind were engaged during the year in original and revision measurement in thirty-seven talukas of various districts. The total area measured amounted to 313,678 acres, or nearly the same as in the previous year. No regular classification work was done during the year. Proposals for the irrigational settlement of three talukas in each of the Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar districts, in one taluka in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and a portion of the Dadu taluka in the Karachi Collectorate were submitted to Government during the year. The new rates proposed for the Dadu taluka and for four talukas of the Shikarpur District were sanctioned.

FOREST SURVEY.

The Bombay Forest Survey Party carried on operations in all three forest circles during the year. The area triangulated was 785 square miles, that traversed was 447 square miles, and that surveyed in detail 446 square miles.

CULTIVATED LANDS.

The total area of cultivable land in the Presidency proper was nearly 26½ millions acres or some 238,192 acres in excess of that of the previous year. There was a decrease of 40,027 acres in the Northern Division which was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 278,219 acres in the Central and Southern Divisions. The large increase in the Southern Division was, to a certain extent, only apparent, as it includes the whole area of the Devgad taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate, statistics for which were availble for the first time during the year under review owing to the completion of the revision survey; and the same remark applies to the Central Division, where the lapse of the Vinchur Saranjam in Nasik and Khandesh districts has increased the area of Government land; but there was a real increase in the Khandesh district, owing to land, formerly classed as uncultivable, being classed as culturable at the time of the revision survey and to the disafforestment of certain areas in this district and Ahmednagar. The decrease in the Northern Division was almost entirely due to the extension of the area under forests in the Panch Mahals. The total area newely cultivated during the year was 79,026 acres, while 22,381 acres were relinquished; so that there was a net increase of 56,645 acres in the area under cultivation during the year. The extension of cultivation was general, though it was most noticeable in the Kandesh, Nasik, and Ahmedabad districts; it was mainly attributable to the heavy rainfall of the year, which rendered an unusually large area of land fit to grow rabi crops. Accurate statistics are not forthcoming for Sind, but there is no doubt that there was a very large extension of cultivation in all the districts of that province, the heay rains combined with floods from the river Indus enabling the cultivators to grow crop successfully on an exceptionally large area; in the Shikarpur district, it may be mentioned, the area under tillage was the largest on record. The number of occupancies in the Presidency proper and Sind was 1,467,281 against 1,445,259 in the previous year. There was an increase in every division which was mainly attributable to the favourable character of the season. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area under cultivation and in the amount of assessment to be collected, the number of distraints was less than a third of that of the previous year, which again was less than a half of that of 1890-91; a fact which shows clearly that the resources of the cultivators are well able to meet the increased demands made upon them.

WARDS AND OTHER ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.

Excluding estates under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira districts, and the encumbered estates in Sind, there was altogether 83 estates belonging to minors and others, with an area of 151,982 acres, under the management of Collectors of districts during the year. They were none of them, however, of any great importance and their administration calls for no remarks.

LEGISLATION.

Three Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report. They were Act No. 1 of 1892 to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory, Act No. II of 1892 to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, and Act No. III of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. There were no Bills pending at the close of the year.

POLICE.

The total strength of the Police forces of the Presidency including Aden was 22,951 officers and men and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 42,64,622. The total strength was slightly below that of the previous year, mainly owing to reductions in the Belgaum and Khandesh districts; the cost however showed an increase of Rs. 39,138. In the matter of eduction there was very little improvement, the percentage of officers and men in the Mofussil police who were able to read and write an ordinary report being almost the same as in the previous year; among the Railway police, however, it was somewhat higher. Judging from the increase in the number of punishments inflicted, the conduct of the police in the Presidency proper was hardly so good as in 1891; a conclusion which is strengthened by a marked decrease in the number of rewards granted. The conduct of the Sind Police on the other hand judged by the same standard, appears to have improved considerably, while the police of Bombay City and Aden were also well reported on. Except on the Rajputana-Malwa line, the behaviour of the Railway Police was generally satisfactory.

The number of cognizable cases reported in the whole Presidency, except Aden, during the year was 48,907 against 47,927 in 1891. There was a considerable decrease in the Presidency and Sind, but on the Railways and in Bombay City there was a marked increase which was especially noticeable in the case of the latter. The decrease in the Presidency and Sind was mainly due to fewer cases of theft, house-breaking, receiving stolen property and robbery; offences against human life were also somewhat less numerous, but dacoities rose, this form of crime being very prevalent in the Southern Division. The increase in the Bombay City was chiefly due to a larger number of petty offences falling under the Police Act such as street obstructions, &c., and to greater attention on the part of the police to such offences, but there was also an increase in the more serious offences of house-breaking, theft and receiving stolen property which were committed for the most part in Mahim and other suburbs of the City. Crime increased on all the railways, especially on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, where, however, the increase was mainly due to a large number of cases under the Opium Act; on the Rajputana-Malwa and Southern Maratha Railways cases of theft were decidedly more numerous than in the preceding year. The percentage of cases excluded by the Magistrates showed a tendency to decline; but the number was still very large and amounted to considerably more than a third of the whole. The total number of persons arrested by the police in connection with cognizable crime during the year was 48,096, of whom 36,819 or 76·55 were convicted, figures which show that the police were more successful in prosecuting cases to conviction than in the previous year, when out of 47,562 persons arrested only 73·8 per cent. were convicted. The value of property reported to have been stolen in the Presidency was over Rs. 15¼ lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1¼ lakhs over the total of the previous year; but in this matter the police were not so successful, as they recovered only Rs. 6 3/5 lakhs or 42·36 per cent. as against Rs. 6¾ lakhs or 48·21 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the results achieved by the forces separately, it appears that the Bombay police as usual obtained the highest percentage of convictions to arrests, and that the figure gained by them (92·50) was slightly above that of the previous year (92·47); the Mofussil police though a long way behind them showed a marked improvement, their percentage rising from 61·5 to 65, while results obtained by the different railway police forces were also better than in the previous year. In the matter of recovering stolen property all the forces except those of the B. B. & C. I., G. I. P. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways showed a falling off which was very marked in the case of the Mofussil police, who recovered only 40·43 per cent, against 48·3 in the previous year. The number of offences tried in Aden was 427 involving 708 offenders, of whom 547 or 77·26 per cent. were convicted. This percentage was slightly better than that of the previous year 76·31. There was a slight increase in the amount of property reported stolen, which was Rs. 2,465 as against Rs. 2,032 in the previous year; but there was a large improvement in the percentage of property recovered, which rose from 27·75 to 75·05 during the year under review.

Except on the railways, there was a large increase in the number of non-cognizable cases reported, the total being 127,902 against 120,629 in the previous year. The amount of crime of this description seems to be increasing yearly, as the total for the year under review is almost double the average of the five years preceding 1891. For this icrease however the police are in no way responsible as they have very little to do with the prosecution of this class of offences; a fact which the returns for the year under review clearly prove, as notwithstanding the large increase in the total number, only 1,497, the smallest number for the last five years were forwarded to them for enquiry.

VAGRANTS.

The number of vagarnts dealt with during the year was 93, a decrease of 28 compared with the number in the previous year. Of the total number, 46 were discharged or removed, 29 deserted, and 18 remained in the work-house at the close of the year. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act (including expenditure on the work-house) was Rs. 6,552. There were no admissions to the female work-house during the year.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

Forty-eight persons were killed by wild animals and 1,038 by snake-bite during the year. The number of cattle destroyed in the same way was 2,283. These figures are considerably below those for the previous year, a result possibly due to some extent to the measures taken throughout the Presidency to keep the ground adjacent to human habitation free from all jungle and refuse that might afford cover to snakes and wild animals. The number of snakes destroyed for which rewards were paid was very small, being a little more than a tenth of that for the previous year. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the districts of Ratnagiri and Satara where very large numbers of vipers (*Echis carinata*) have in former years been destroyed. The falling off is attributed to the limitation of the payment of rewards in the former district to the months immediately preceding the breeding season of the *Echis* and to the reduction in the rate of reward in the latter district.

Chemical analysis, Criminal justice, Civil justice, prisons, the Dekkan agriculturists Relief Act, Registration, Local Boards and Municipalities them come under notice, but these have already been laid before the public in departmental reports.

MILITARY.

During the year under review the strength of the Bombay army was increased by 430 men, the total at the end of the year being 39,797 as against 39,367 at the close of the preceding year. This increase was mainly due to the addition of one British regiment to the infantry force. The total cost rose from Rs. 281 9-10 lakhs to Rs. 294 1-6 lakhs. The chief causes of this increase of over Rs. 12 lakhs were the addition to the strength above referred to, increased expenditure on foods and feeding stuffs caused by the high rates prevailing during the year, increased transport charges and larger purchases of warm clothing. Besides a practice camp for the artillery force at Kirkee, which was attended by five batteries, a camp of exercise was held in the vicinity of Poona in January 1893. Every advantage possible was taken of relief movements, with the result that a large body of troops were assembled for the manœuvres. The garrison batteries carried out competition practice with the 6" breech-loading guns for the first time during the year with very satisfactory results. The British Infantry stationed in the Presidency were re-armed with the Lee-Metford Rifle during the year. The 26th Regiment of Bombay Infantry was mustered out at Neemuch and reconstituted as a Frontier Regiment at Quetta for service above the passes in November 1892. Gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically wherever possible; there was a slight decrease in the number of men, but an increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers instructed. Three classes of garrison instruction for officers were held at Poona during the year. Moving targets were used for the first time in annual Musketry course for Native troops; despite the innovation the results obtained were fair. The percentage of non-commissioned officers and men in possession of certificates of education was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, being 37·1 against 38·7. This was due to the fact that certain regiments came to the command at the end of the year 1892. There was, however, an increase in the number of certificates granted. With a view to encourage the study of native languages by the rank and file of the British army, the Government of India sanctioned the division of the present Lower Standard examination in Hindustani into two parts. The number of non-commissioned officers and men who passed examinations in oriental languages rose from 11 to 21 mainly in consequence of this change. The attendance at schools for Native troops, as well as the number of education certificates granted showed a heavy falling off. There were no cases of infectious or contagious disease among the horses of the Artillery or British Cavalry forces, but there was a serious outbreak of anthrax, which lasted nearly nine months before it could be stamped out, among the horses of the 1st Bombay Lancers at Neemuch. The new lines for Native troops at the Crater Position, Aden, were completed and taken over for occupation. A small force composed of detachments of the 16th Bombay Infantry and Aden troop was on two occasions despatched to the Somali Coast to protect the ports and support British authority there. Detachments of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and 23rd Native Infantry were also placed at the disposal of the Civil authorities in Kathiawar for the purpose of suppressing dacoity in that province. An unusually heavy trooping and relief programme was carried out without a hitch.

MARINE: BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.

The total number of European seamen shipped and discharged at the Bombay Shipping Office was larger by 450 than that in 1891-92, the increase being mainly due to the arrival of several extra P. and O. steamers during the year. There was a large falling off of 1,069 in the number of native seamen shipped and discharged, which was due to the general dulness of trade, which lowered freights, and consequently diminished the amount of shipping that visited the port. There was a large increase in the number of deaths among native seamen owing to the wrecks of the Bokhara, Deccan, and Roumania during the year. The net revenue of the Shipping Office was slightly less than that of the preceding year.

ADEN.

The number of square-rigged vessels that entered the port of Aden showed a heavy falling off, the total for the year being 1,463 against 1,669 in 1891-92. There was a similar but larger proportionate decrease in the number that called at Perim. The number of native seamen discharged was larger and of those engaged smaller than in the preceding year.

The Bombay Port Trust, Karachi Port Trust, Agriculture, Meteorology, the Season and Crops, Prices, Wages and Crops, Manufactures and industries are next briefly reviewed and the following observations in trade occur:—

Imports of machinery and mill-work required for the new mills under construction in the Mofussil also increased, while the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam and other railways was the cause of an increase in the amount of railway plant and rolling stock imported. The chief feature of the export trade was the cessation of the heavy shipments of grain and pulse, which were so noticeable in 1981-92, the total exports for the year under review being 43 per cent. smaller than those of the previous year; the decline however was to be expected, as in the latter year the failure of the Russian harvest had stimulated exports to an unusual extent. Exports of row cotton showed a gratifying improvement, after the heavy decline of the past two years, but they were still below the average of the ten years ending with 1891-92. The improvement, however, was entirely caused by larger shipments to continental ports, as the United Kingdom, Hongkong and Japan took considerably less than in the previous year. Among the other articles of export seeds prove the truth of the remark made above that in a year of abnormally low exchange and increase in the value does not necessarily imply an increase in the volume of the trade; for, though the value of the exports of this commodity rose by 7 per cent., the quantity expoted was actually less than in the preceding year. A gratifying fact in connexion with the Bombay mill industry is to be noted in the improvement in the exports of locally manufactured cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn to China, which showed an increase of 66 and 15 per cent. respectively over those of the previous year. An improvement in the exports of twist and yarn to Japan also showed that the products of the mills in that country had not yet succeeded in driving the Indian article entirely out of the market. The large transactions in treasure during the year need some remark. Their total value amounted, as above stated, to 20¼ crores of rupees, Rs. 14¼ crores of which represented imports and Rs. 6 crorers exports, and was the highest ever recorded. A remarkable fact in this connexion was that for the first time since 1878-79 the exports of gold exceeded the imports, their value being 4¼ crores of rupees agrinst 1½ crores of rupees; the deficiency caused hereby, however, was fully made up by increased receipts of silver which amounted to Rs. 13-1-10 crores against Rs. 1 4-5 crores exported. Considering the trade distributed by countries and eliminating transactions in treasure, it appears that trade with the United Kingdom and France showed a decline; with the other contries of Europe an improvement. The falling off in trade with the United Kingdom was very marked, the value being only 21 crores of rupees against 28 crores of rupees in the previous year, and affected both imports and exports to an almost equal extent. With the exception of machinery and mill-work, railway plant and rolling stock among imports, and indigo among exports, there was not a single article of trade of any importance in which there was an improvement. The decline in the trade with France on the other hand was entirely due to smaller transactions in one article, wheat, the exports of which were abnormally large in the previous year; transactions in other articles of trade, such as silk piece-goods and oil-seeds being only slightly less then in the preceding year, while exports of row cotton showed a considerable increase. Trade with the other countries in Europe showed a marked improvement, which was most noticeable in the case of Austria and Germany. Coming to the trade with Eastern countries, it appears that both import and export trade with Japan and China increased, a fact which was mainly due in the case of the latter country to the larger exports of cotton goods and imports of sugar already mentioned above. Trade with Arabia also showed a satisfactory increase, but with Persia, the Straits Settlements, and Turkey in Asia transactions were fewer than in the preceding year. Unlike the foreign trade, the coasting trade exhibited a real and satisfactory increase, imports of merchandise showing an improvement of Rs. 24 2-5 lakhs and exports one of Rs. 30 4-5 lakhs, while transactions in treasure diminished by Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Public works, already departmentally reported upon, Railways and Telegraphs, the Post Office and irrigation are also touched upon, and the following is a chapter on Finance:—

FINANCE: GENERAL.

The total receipts for the year under all heads, Imperial, Provincial and Local, amounted to Rs. 1,333 3-5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,329¾ lakhs in 1891-92, and the expenditure to Rs. 910½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 888¼ lakhs in 1891-92. The net surplus was thus Rs. 423 7-20 lakhs or Rs. 17½ lakhs less than in the preceding year. Receipts showed an increase of Rs. 3 9-10 lakhs, the improvement being most marked in the Imperial, Civil and Telegraph Departments. There was a heavy falling off under Civil, Provincial and local, Military and Postal Departments. On the expenditure side there was an increase of Rs. 21 2-32 lakhs, principally in Imperial and Provincial Civil Departments, Imperial Irrigation, Telegraph and Military Departments. On the other hand expenditure on Provincial Civil Works and Provincial State Railway construction showed a marked decrease.

IMPERIAL.

Imperial Civil receipts amounted to Rs. 8092/3 lahhs as compared with Rs. 801½ lakhs in 1891-92. The net increase of revenue was chiefly due to larger receipts from Land Revenue and the Mint which more than conterbalanced a heavy falling off of Rs. 25 lakhs under Salt and Opium; revenue from Customs, Assessed Taxes and Stamps also showed an improvement. The increase in Land Revenue was due to the payment, in certain districts, of large arrears due in the previous year, to the introduction of revised survey settlements, and to the fact that the sale-proceeds of lands on the Esplanade in Bombay were credited to this head instead of to "Miscellaneous" as hitherto. The improvement in the Mint receipts was entirely due to the large quantity of silver coined. The increase under the head Stamps was caused by special receipts of stamp duty charged on the probate of the will of a Bombay millionaire and by the issues of the Bombay and Karachi Port Trust debentures. Larger exports of rice and imports of brandy and whisky tended to swell the receipts under Customs; while a favourable season, combined with a large increase in the profits made by the different railways and the cotton mills in Bombay, caused a rise of Rs. 1 1/6 lakhs in the collections of "Assessed Taxes." The decline in the Opium revenue was due to the excessive exports of the previous year consequent on the reduction of the pass fee, which overstocked the China market and diminished exports during the year under report. The falling of in Salt revenue was due to the fact that receipts in the previous year were unusually high and included Excise duty collected on salt manufactured in Portuguese India, an impost the levy of which ceased during the year owing to the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. Expenditure rose from Rs. 81¼ lakhs to Rs. 83 9/10 lakhs. The net increase of Rs. 2 3/5 lakhs was due to increases in expenditure under Refunds and Drawbacks, Salt, Mint, Political, Territorial and Political Pensions and Superannuation and Retired Allowances, which were counterbalanced to some extent by decreases under Assignments and Compensations, Excise, Police and Scientific and other Minor Departments. There was an increase of over 2 lakhs in the amount of Refunds and Drawbacks granted, due partly to the refund to the Bombay Port Trust of compositton of stamp duty on the Prince's Dock Loan, and partly to the refund of the Portuguese share of the customs receipts for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years of the Anglo-Portuguse treaty. The increase under Salt was mainly due to the cost of the new preventive establishment for the Portuguese Frontier and to the expenditure on the Goa Mixed Commission, while that under Mint was attributable to the expenses entailed by the increased outturn of coinage. The expenses of the Somali Coast survey and Aida-Galleh expedition, combined with the transfer to this head of allowances formerly paid or brought to account elsewhere, caused an increase in the expenditure under the head Political, while the sum expended in Territorial and Political Pensions was swelled by the grant of new pensions and payment of arrears during the year. The principal decrease was one of Rs. 2 2/3 lakhs under Assignments and Compensations attributable to the non-payment to the Goanese Government of the usual subsidy of Rs. 4 lakhs owing to the termination of the treaty and also to the fact that Rs. 99,000 less than in the previous year were paid as compensation for salt pans. The only other items of decrease which are sufficiently important to call for remark were one of Rs. 69,736 under Scientific and Minor Departments due to the actuals for the previous year having included the cost of the census operations and another of Rs. 38,135 under Police, which was merely nominal and was due to the transference to Provincial account of the North-Western and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police charges. The surplus of Imperial Civil revenue over expenditure was Rs. 725¾ lakhs as compared with nearly Rs. 720 lakhs in the previous year.

PROVINCIAL.

The Provincial revenue of the year, including receipts under departmental heads, amounted, in all, to over Rs. 405 4/5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 407½ lakhs in 1891-92, or a decrease of nearly Rs. 1 7/10 lakhs. The main item of decrease was one of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs under Land Revenue which was the net result of the curtailment, in the present contract, of the Provincial share by over Rs. 15 lakhs, counterbalanced by allotments subsequently made to balance Provincial expenditure and an increase in collections due to the introduction of revised survey rates. The only other item of decrease that needs explanation is one of Rs. 1¼ lakhs under Contributions from Local Funds which was attributable to a grant of that amount made by the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Local Boards towards the completion of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway in 1891-92 not having been repeated during the year. These decreases were to some extent compensated by an increase under Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Interest and Police. The first two of these have already been explained; of the remaining two, the increase under Interest was due to larger loans to cultivators in former years, while that under Police was caused by the payment of arrears, by the Bombay Port Trust, of the moiety of the Dock and Harbour Police charges and to a large re-adjustment of the value of muskets returned to the Military Department in connexion with the re-arming of the Mofussil and Agency Police. Provincial expenditure declined from Rs. 412¾ lakhs to Rs. 408¼ lakhs. The net decrease of Rs. 4,30,415 was entirely due to a diminution of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs in the expenditure on departmental heads, especially Railway Construction and Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers. Expenditure under heads other than departmental showed an increase of nearly Rs. 7 2/3 lakhs the principal item being one of Rs. 7 4/5 lakhs under Assignments and Compensations due to the payment in arrears from October 1878 of compensation due to the Palanpur Darbar and to an increase in the adjustment of alienated land revenue, chiefly in the Shikarpur District. There were also increases of Rs. 1 4/5 lakhs under Land Revenue, of Rs. 1½ lakhs under Stationery and Printing, and of Rs. 94,081 under Medical which were counterbalanced by a decrease of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs under Police and contributions to Local Funds taken together. The net results of Provincial revenue and expenditure for the year were a deficit of nearly Rs. 2 2/3 lakhs, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 5½ lakhs in the previous year.

INCOME TAX.

The final demand on account of Income Tax during the year rose from Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 38¾ lakhs, while actual collections amounted to over Rs. 37¾ lahhs as compared with Rs 35 9/10 lakhs in the previous year. The improvement extended to all parts of the Presidency excepting Aden where the decrease was very slight. The increase in the Mofussil collections was generally attributed to the greater prosperity of the trading classes consequent on an exceptionally good season and also to greater accuracy on the part of the assessing officers; while larger profits on the part of the railways and cotton mills, due in one case to the large traffic in wheat and seeds and in the other to a brisk demand for yarn in China, accounted for the improvement in the City of Bombay.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The aggregate receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds in the year 1892-93 were less by about Rs. 1 9/10 lakhs than in the previous year, the total being Rs. 55 2/5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 57½ lakhs in 1891-92. The decrease was most marked in receipts under the Local Funds Act I of 1884, and was attributable, partly to the fact that the totals for the previous year included unusually large grants for public works and also arrears of Provincial rates, payment of which had been postponed from 1890-91 owing to census operations and partly to the non-utilization by any districts of the additional grant of one lakh of rupees for village sanitation. Of the remaining funds, receipts from two, the Village Officers' Cess Fund and Government Central Book Depot Fund in Sind showed a falling off, due in one case to heavy remissions granted in the Upper Sind Frontier district owing to the almost complete destruction of the crops by locusts, and in the other to smaller sales of books and publications; while the revenue from the third, the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, include owing to an increase in the number of boiler inspected both in the Presidency town and in the Mofussil. Expenditure rose from Rs. 55¼ lakhs, to Rs 56¼ lakhs, the incerse being mainly due to larger expenditure on public works and also in some degree to enhanced grants to municipal schools for building and other purposes and to establishment and contingent charges consequent on a further extension in primary education. Receipts from the six excluded local funds showed a decrease of Rs. 4 2-5 lakhs which was counterbalanced by an almost equal decrease in the expenditure, the figures for both revenue and expenditure in the previous year having been unusually high owing to transfers in account.

Uniting Operations, Paper Currency Returns, Opium, Salt, Sea and Land Customs Excise, Medical Relief, Lunatic Asylum, Veterinary Dispensaries, Education, Literature, Literary Societies, Museums, Archæology, and other subjects which have their own reports are also briefly summarised and the General Summary concludes with the subjoined paragraphhs:—

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Presidency rose from 160 to 176 during the year under review, twenty-five new periodicals being started while nine ceased to exist; but there was no appreciable improvement in their circulation. The comments on Government measures by the papers published in the Presidency town, though inclined to be free, were on the whole inoffensive; but the Mofussil papers very often exceeded the limits of fair criticism, and there was what may be described as an epidemic of libellous and venomous writing among a section of the Marathi press, in connection with the accidental shooting of a native woman by a British officer, which ended in the conviction for defamation of the editor of one native organ, the *Pratod*. The untimely death of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, called forth an universal expression of sympathy and regret on the part of the whole press. Much enthusiasm prevailed over the proceedings of the Indian National Congress, the programme formulated by that body meeting with general approbation; but the publication of Mr. Hume's circular letter to its members called forth a difference of opinion, the better class of journals declaring against the views expressed in it. In matters of taxation the views of the press differed little from those of previous years, the collection of the income tax and the introduction of revision settlements raising the assessment on the land in various districts, calling forth a good deal of adverse criticism. Among the legislative measures of the year, the Indian Councils Bill met with qualified approval, the general opinion being that the value of concessions granted by the bill was minimized by the small number of the popular representatives on the new Council; at the same time the fact that the bill had passed was considered to be a matter for general congratulation. The bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act with a view to regulating the traffic and possession of mowra flowers in the Thana and Kolaba districts met with unanimous opposition, but has nevertheless been passed by the Provincial Legislative Council, and approved by the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State in Council. Among educational questions the alleged withdrawal of the Provincial grant to the Fergusson College, Poona, and the reduction of the annual grant to the Bombay University were made the text for a tirade against the educational policy of the Government, who were accused of starving advanced education. Questions connected with social reform continued to receive a good deal of attention, the resolution passed by the social conference at Nagpur condemning polygamy and advocating re-marriage of child widows meeting with general approval; but opinion was divided as to the action of certain leading Brahmans in undergoing the penance laid down by the laws of their caste, after drinking tea at a mission-house in Poona.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The effective strength of the establishment of Chaplains of the Church of England was well maintained during the year, no important station having ever been vacant. A new church was opened at Igatpuri during the year. There was no change in the establishment of the Church of Scotland.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESSES.

The earnings of the Government Central Press during the year showed a net increase of Rs. 21,593 over those of the previous year, a result due to an increase in the amount of work done for Government offices and to a larger outturn from the Foundry. The gross earnings and expenditure were Rs. 3,75,199 and Rs. 2,75,960 against Rs. 3,44,843 and Rs. 2,67,197 respectively in 1891-92, giving a net profit to Government of Rs. 99,239. There was a decrease, on the other hand, of Rs. 4,580 in the value of the work done by the Government Press at Karachi, which was Rs. 34,015 only against Rs. 38,595 in 1891-92. The earnings of the Press exceeded its working cost by Rs. 6,281. The profits of the Photozincographic Office, Poona, amounted to Rs. 23,856 or Rs. 1,494 in excess of those of the previous year, a result mainly due to an increase in the receipts from the sale of maps supplied to Government officials and from commission on maps prepared by the Surveyor General of India. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 93,617 and the expenditure to Rs. 69,761 against Rs. 81,155 and Rs. 58,998 respectively in the previous year.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LATE FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

IN our Saturday's issue we gave the official report concerning this disastrous fire, prepared by the Divisional Police Inspector, Mr. Flemming, and we now publish the report since submitted by Mr. Sweeney, the Superintendent of Police, B Division, to the Commissioner of Police:—"On the 11th instant, at about 5-20 p.m., a fire broke out amongst some hay, in a corrugated-roofed shed, belonging to one Narayen Kushaba, and situated about the centre of the ground at the foot of the Nowroji Hill, and bounded on the east by Chinch Bunder Road. There were two corrugated-iron sheds, which ran parallel with each other, and capable of stabling 250 bullocks, and Narayen had rented them to a number of cart-drivers to stable their bullocks. The fire was first seen issuing from a shed nearest to the Chinch Bunder Road, a portion of the shed where the fire first started being rented to one Ganpat Ramji, who was out with his bullocks at the time the fire commenced, and also all the tenants of both the sheds. The fire in the shed was first seen by a woman, named Anabai, who was at the time attending to her buffaloes in the north-east corner of the shed. She at once raised an alarm, when the owners of the sheds, with other persons, used their utmost endeavours to put out the fire, but owing to the large quantity of hay that was strewed about in this shed for the immediate consumption of bullocks on their return from work and what with the strong wind that was blowing at the time, failed to do so, and the wood depot, which was only divided by a temporary footway, caught fire, and it spread rapidly to the other wood depots, which were situated on the north and south of it. Information was at once sent to the Pydhownee fire-brigade station. At 6 p.m. the Pydhownee steamer arrived on the scene, and took up its position on the Chinch Bunder Road, near the top of the Elphinstone Bridge, and at about 6-5 p. m. the Byculla steamer arrived and took up its position on Chinch Bunder Road, near Graham's Naka, shortly after followed by the Fort, Chinchpoogly, and the Gowalia Tank steamers. The Prince's Dock steamer also arrived early, and took up its position below the Elphinstone Bridge, on Argyl Road. At first there was not a good supply of water, but at about 6-30 p. m. there was a good supply of water and the fire-brigade endeavoured to check the fire, but could not do so, as there was a very strong wind blowing, but at 9-30 p. m. they got it well under, and the fear that existed that the Mahaluxmee Mills and the Port Trust godown, containing kerosine-oil, would get on fire, subsided as the wind lessened about the Elphinstone Bridge. A large quantity of cotton-waste was burnt in the Mahaluxmee Mills, caused by sparks from the fire at wood depots and also the wooden railings on the east of Chinch Bunder Road, which is above the railway lines. By midnight the fire was thoroughly under control, and all the steamers left for their stations, except the Fort steamer, which continued working until 11-30 a. m. on the following day. The whole of the ground covered by the fire belongs to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett. In removing the wooden police chowkey from the close proximity of the burning depot damage was done to its roofing to the extent of Rs. 50. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 2,41,345. The origin of the fire is not at present known, but from careful inquiries made by the police it is only surmised that the probable cause was careless *biddee*-smoking. The inquiry as to the real cause is still being continued by the police. As to the rumour on the evening of the fire that food was being cooked in the cattle-shed, and which caused the fire, it is not true. Hundreds of wood purchasers and other persons used to pass along the temporary roads which divided one depot from another daily smoking *biddees*. Out of the twenty-seven wood depots that were burnt down to the ground, only two of them situated about the centre, near Chinchpoogly Road, were insured. Mr. Sweeney, with all his European and native officers, and a number of policemen, were out on the first outbreak of the fire, and they not only attended to the road traffic, but rendered great assistance to the fire-brigade. The fire is still smouldering and the police are guarding different points to prevent any property being stolen."

The official list of the losses sustained by the fire is appended:

	Rs.
Sukoor Isak, ½ wood depot burnt	400
Mahomed Dadu, 2 wood depots burnt	10.000
Sukoor Haji Oosman, 4 wood depots burnt	20.000
Jan Mahomed Fazil Mahomed, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
Mahomed Abdool Rahimon, 1 wood depot burnt	8,000
Salim Isajee Israel, 1 wood depot burnt	5,000
Oosman Walli, 1 wood depot burnt	14,000
Oosman Abba, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
Abba Mahomed, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
Amir Noor Mahomed, 2 wood depots burnt	8,000
Hajee Ebrahim Mahomed, 1 wood depot burnt	4,000
Ebrahim Hajee Sheriff, 2 wood depots burnt	20,000
Mustan Ramjan, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
Hajee Hoosein Hajee Joosub, 1 wood depot burnt	10,000
Latif Gunni, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
* Ladakbai Haji, 1 wood depot burnt	16,000
Haji Gunni Sulliman, 1 wood depot burnt	10,000
Oomer Pir Mahomed, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
Haji Ebrahim Latif, 1 wood depot burnt	30,000
Noor Mahomed Hamid, 1 wood depot burnt	6,000
Mahomed Hoosein, 1 wood depot burnt	3,000
Juma Ahmed, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
† Hajee Sulliman Haji Somar, 3 wood depots burnt	33,000
Mahomed Haji Dawood, 1 wood depot burnt	5,000
Abba Fazil Mahomed, 1 wood depot burnt	2,000
Haji Habib Mahomed, ½ wood depot burnt	12,000
Haji Mahomed Latif	8,000
Total 34 wood depots	2,38,400
Annabai Vittoo Gunajee, 1 cow shed completely burnt	1,000
Narayan Kashiba, ditto	1,000
Total 2 sheds	2,000
Khoja Makee a quantity of grain	100
Gwidhar Mekji, ditto	50
Rowjee Cullianjee, ditto	150
Total	300
Bombay Municipality—	
1 Dust Cart	35
Fencing	50
6 Oil Lamps and posts	30
18 Trees	180
Total	300
Mahaluxmee Mill, a quantity of cotton waste	300
Commissioner of Police—1 Police Chowkey	50
Grand Total	2,41,345

* 1830, insured for Rs. 12,000

† Insured, 22nd December 1893, for Rs. 30,000.

The police chowkey was damaged by removing it from reach of fire and not by the fire.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE fifty-second report, of the Bank of Bombay, is as follows:—

The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank, as at close of the half-year on 31st December last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,86,454-12-3 to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year Rs. 2,48,193-12-7 making together Rs. 9,34,648-8-10 and which they have decided to apply as under:—To a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax Rs. 5,00,000-0-0, reserve fund Rs. 2,50,000-0-0, to officers' pension fund Rs. 25,000-0-0, to carried forward Rs. 1,59,648-8-10—total Rs. 9,34,648-8-10. Throughout the half-year great depression existed in trade; and the money market, fed by the proceeds of continuous and large shipments of Silver, was characterised by extreme ease. Till 5th October, the Bank rate stood at only 3 per cent., and thereafter at 4 per cent. per annum. The directors are pleased to report that, notwithstanding the widespread distrust that prevailed, the Bank incurred no loss. They have appropriated Rs. 2,50,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus raising it to Rs. 43,50,000.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 31st December last. We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date and checked the closing accounts of the Branches with their relative ledgers at Head office, and found them correct. The securities held on account of the reserve fund stand at par, and those as investments at under present market prices. The securities against advances, and those deposited by constituents for safe custody, agree with their registers. The balance sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

R. BAUMBACH,
E. N. SETHNA, } Auditors.

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

PUNJAB OIL SEEDS.

FIRST report.—Only 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

The reports on the prospects of the oil seeds crop are not quite so favourable as those in the wheat sowings. The total area estimated to be under this crop is 813,000 acres against 862,300 given in the final report of last year, and 576,200 acres estimated in the first forecast. The present estimate is, therefore, below that of the final forecast of last year by 5·7 per cent. but much above that of the first estimate. With favourable winter rains the crop should be a good one. The area given in this estimate is much above the normal area.

THE PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

In every division, expect in the two western frontier ones of Peshawar and the Derajat, the prospects of the wheat crop are unusually good. The monsoon rains were generally favourable, and there was especially good rain in the third week of September, which led to large wheat sowings. The crop of last year was an unusually good one, but in 21 districts the area now under crop is estimated even to exceed that of last year, and in one or two districts further sowings were expected.

Hissar is the only district which estimates the area under wheat to be very materially less than it was last year. This was due to the unfavourable rainfall in this district and to excessive floods in the Ghaggar. Six out of the seven frontier districts report a decrease varying from 2 per cent. to 30 per cent. owing to the early cessation of the rains in those districts and the failure in some tracts of the hill torrents.

The area at present estimated to be under wheat amounts to 7,570,300 acres, i. e., an excess of 17 per cent. over the first forecast of last year and of 6 per cent. over the area given in the final report. Everything now depends on the character of the winter rains, which are now being looked for.

SESAMUM CROP (FINAL).

(ESTIMATES UP TO 20TH DECEMBER).

The appended statement shows the area and outturn under sesasum in all parts of the Presidency, including Native States.

The increase in area figures over those reported in the second forecast is due to late sowings made subsequent to the submission of the second forecast and partly to subsequent corrections in reported areas, especially from Sind. The slight decrease observable in Kaira is due to the removal of spolied crop from the ground and that in Thar and Parkar to correction.

The grand total shows 807,000 as against 742,000 acres of the second forecast. Though it has been considerably swelled by large increases in Khandesh and in some of the Sind districts, the total has just approached the last year's figures, and in the south Deccan and the Karnatak the area is, as anticipated in the preliminary forecast, considerably below last year. The outturn (87,800 tons) is also estimated 24 per cent. below last year; Kathiawar, which contains nearly ½ of the total sesamum area of the Presidency, is mostly responsible for the deficit. In the Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan and Sind though it suffered more or less from insufficiency of moisture the crop yielded better than last year.

Gujrat,—55,000 acres or 13 and 23 per cent. below last year's area and average. The season has been anything but favourable. Its resemblance with that of 1892-93 is striking. Excessive rain in September arrested the growth of earlier sown fields, lodging the young crop in the Panch Mahals and causing it to rot in Kaira and also checked later sowings. The crop was further damaged by late rain, which caused shedding of flowers in some places. In Ahmedabad and Surat the crops have yielded better than last year, but the total yield for the Gujarat districts is estimated 11 per cent. below last year.

Gujarat States.—Area 331,000 acres, or nearly as much as average, but about 10 per cent. below last year's area. The great falling off in the Kathiawar area, resulting partly from unfavourable rain for sowing and partly from a more extended cultivation of cotton compared with last year has hardly been compensated by the large increase in the other States, especially in Baroda, where the sowing rain was favourable. Again, the season having been indifferent for more than half the area, the total outturn is estimated 50 per cent. below last year, though the Baroda and Cutch crops are expected to yield considerably more than last year.

Deccan.—Area 168,000 acres, 4 per cent. above last year and 29 per cent. above average. The increase is confined mainly to Khandesh and partly to Nasik the principal sesamum growing districts of the Deccan. The rainfall was seasonable, and last year's prices were sufficiently high to encourage extended sowings. The crop was expected to yield a good harvest, but the Khandesh crop suffered from excess of rain in some places and deficiency of moisture in others, and it was injured by blight in one taluka. In other districts, though in Ahmednagar and Sholapur the crops were injured by insects, low outturns are principally attributable to deficiency of moisture. The total yeild has, however, been much better than last year.

Deccan States.—Area 3,700 with a fair crop.

Karnatak.—Area 55,000 acres, 70 per cent. above average but 6 per cent. below last year, the decrease being confined to Bijapur. In spite of the deficiency of rain and injury from rats the yield is much more satisfactory, being estimated 39 per cent. above last year.

Karnatak States.—Area 10,900 acres with outturn estimates as in the neighbouring British districts.

Konkan.—Area 21,000 acres, 12 and 14 per cent. below last year and average, but yield 9 per cent. above last year. In Thana the crop was swamped in places, elsewhere its sufferd from deficiency of moisture.

Konkan States.—Area 7,400 acres with a middling crop.

Sind.—Area 152,000 acres, 40 and 45 per cent. above last year and average. In Hyderabad rain for sowing was timely and the river rose early, and in Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier last year's good prices encouraged extended cultivation of sesamum. But the outturn is not proportionate to extension in area, being estimated only 5 per cent. above last year. The rain after sowing was scanty and the river subsided early. The crop was also affected by rust in Thar and Parkar.

Khairpur has 747 acres with a poor crop.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

THE composition of the forces is as follows:—Political Officer: Mr. Needham; Commanding: Captain Maxwell; commanding the gun detachment: Lieutenant East, R.A.; Medical officer: Surgeon-Lieutenant Birdwood; 100 rank and file of the 44th Gurkhas, 300 rank and file of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, 100 rank and file of the Naga Hills Military Police, two mountain guns. The force will be organized into five companies, each company respectively under the command of Captain Rowe, 44th Gurkhas, Captain Little, Naga Hills Military Police, Lieutenant Camilleri, 13th B. I., Lieutenant Wilkins, 44th Gurkhas, and Mr. Muspratt, D. S. P. The signallers accompanying the force belong to the Lakhimpur and Naga Hills Police. 200 rounds of rifle ammunition per man and 273 rounds of gun ammunition are to be taken from Sadiya, and one month's rations stored at Bomjur. Nos. 1 and 5 companies and the guns leave Sadiya to-morrow under Major Molesworth, 44th Gurkha Regiment, and march to Kerimpani next day, reaching Bomjur on the 13th instant. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 companies will march to Kerimpani under Captain Rowe, next day marching to Bomjur. Surgeon-Lieutenant Birdwood will accompany the second party. The village of Bomjur will be attacked on the 15th instant. From Bomjur onwards the following will be the order of march:—One company advanced guard, 2nd and 3rd companies main guard. To-day the 4th company, baggage guard, with the 5th, rear guard, and guns, will march between the 2nd and 3rd companies, each company moving up one place daily. Lieutenant Ward, 44th Gurkha Regiment, will remain in command of the garrison at Bomjur of 100 men, each company of the force leaving 20 men to form this garrison.

THE WEATHER.

O SERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 13TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Khandwa, but has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings are highest at Jacobabad, Raipur and Jubulpore, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate on and off the east and west coasts. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay and Deesa. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° below the normal at Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Madras, Coimbatore and Delhi, and 4° to 6° in defect at Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 36° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cochin, Mangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri, Surat and Neemuch, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Mangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Malegaon, Akola, Raipur, Agra and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·25"), and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Madras and Trichinopoly. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and off Madras and Negapatam in the Bay still exists, and the weather remains unsettled there and also at Cochin. The winds around this low presure area are cyclonic, and showers are probable over the affected area. Humidity is increasing in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and the skies will remain more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

At Tuesday's sitting at Benares eleven witness gave evidence before the Commission. There was a larger attendence of the public than on the first day, but still the great majority consisted of native students.

Madho Parshad, of the "Khichri Samachar," Mirzapur district, a small weekly trilingual news paper, with 250 subscribers, was the first witness. He condemned the use of the drug, and stated that cultivators did not willingly grow poppy, but did so under compulsion. Of habitual consumers in Mirzapur 40 per cent. were men, 35 per cent women, and 25 per cent. children used the drug. He had been in the police for nearly ten years, but having to resort to dishonest means to secure convictions, which went against his conscience, he had resigned. He was not dismissed. He had given his reasons to the Inspector-General a year after leaving the force. About 8 out of 100 suicides were from opium, through the facilities existing for would-be suicides to obtain the drug. He recommended suppression, except for medicinal purposes.

Isan Chander Roy, M. B., a private medical practitioner at Benares, from eight years' experience, in Bengal and Benares mainly, considered that 75 per cent. of the Mahomedans in the latter city consumed opium, one-third of these smoking. As family physician to the princes of the ex-Royal family of Delhi, who had a large number of Mahomedans about them, he had special opportunity of observation, and as far as he had sounded them, they all confessed the habit to be injurious. In his opinion the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium should be left intact as it is for purposes of export and medicinal use. Its consumption as an indulgence by the Indian people should be stopped by legal prohibition, and the cost of partial prohibitive measures and the loss of revenue should be recouped by economical reforms in certain departments. As to the medical views of opium, if was one of the most invaluable therapeutic agents known, but none the less a poison, and should be classed as such, being sold only on medical certificate, while habitual consumers should get the drug after the registry of their names. He did not believe in it as an aphrodisiac, though native hakims and vaids did. He had practised for three years in malarious districts in Bengal, but did not see the people use it as a febrifuge, in fact he had seen opium-eaters suffering from malaria like abstainers.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wilson, the witness stated that after he had been invited to give evidence, and had submitted a precis of his opinion to Government, he had been informed that his evidence, was not required. It was afterwards he had his opinion printed himself. He also mentioned the names of three or four others who had been similarly treated.

Lord Brassey remarked that some responsible officer of Government should be asked to explain the reason; and at the conclusion of the day's proceedings Mr. Daine stated that, owing to the limited time before the Commission, and the great number of witnesses from all parts of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, the local list had to be curtailed; and it was thought the Commission had enough medical evidence from both official and private practitioners from here as well as other parts of India.

Babu Ram Kali Chaudhri, retired Subordinate Judge, and late member of the Provincial Legislative Council, as a result of fifty years' experience found the opium habit more prevalent among Mahomedans than among Hindus, and that one or two per cent. of the habitual consumers take it in excess. The results, whether physically, mentally or morally, were bad and condemnable. As a rule working-men and labourers did not use the drug; only the comparatively well-to-do; and he considered that even moderate consumers suffered in reputation. Opium should only be sold by licensed vendors for medicinal purposes, and on the prescription of qualified medical men, trained on European methods. In Benares there were about 25 or 30 persons who pretended to practice after European methods, but most were quacks, and he had faith in two or three only. The licensing officer should satisfy himself of the honesty of the vendor. He did not take alcohol, which was prohibited by his religion, and considered opium was too, being an intoxicant. It was not named expressly in the Shastras, as he supposed its cultivation was imported subsequent to the compilation of the Shastras. Alcohol in comparison was worse, but if a man had to take a stimulant, he had rather he did not take either. If opium were prohibited he did not think the consumption of alcohol or ganja would increase. Witness belonged to the Congress party, but they had not taken up the opium question; not that the necessity had not arisen, but because it had not been brought forward. They had passed resolutions regarding alcohol. While favouring the prohibition of opium, he and his countrymen generally were opposed to the measure, unless and until the loss of revenue could be made up without entailing the least financial burden on the poor and already overburdened people of India by retrenchments in home and military charges, and those incurred in carrying out what was called the "forward policy," and by the substitution of natives of India for the more expensive European agency.

Mohunt Kesho Ram Roy of Benares, who had previously been in service as stationmaster, schoolmaster, teacher and secretary to several rajas, but who for the last ten years had devoted himself to the advocacy of temperance and the teaching of good morals, spoke strongly against opium, except for medicinal purposes, under prescription of a medical man, and objected to the facilities at present given for its open sale; and felt satisfied that public opinion in those parts of Indin he had visited would, with few exceptions, approve of a measure for the prohibition of opium, hemp drugs, and liquor.

Dr. A. C. Banerji, independent medical practitioner, Allahabad, late House Physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, in the course of over fifteen years' practice had not found any moral and physical deterioration in people which could be attributed solely to the use of opium in moderate doses. Excessive use in some cases produced inactivity of the brain. The mass of the people would not like the introduction of prohibitive measures, and people would be unable to bear the extra taxation if the opium revenue were reduced. Opium had a benumbing power, but no aphrodisiac effect. In chronic diseases it was useful, but bad for people in good health. He had no experience of its warding off malarial fever.

Babu Jagdeo Prasad Geur, nominated by the Kasi Sujan Samaj, said opium was demoralising the country. Its cultivation was not so profitable as corn or sugarcane, and high caste people very seldom sowed poppy. He considered the country would have no objection to discourage the traffic if the State guaranteed to make good the deficit by other means than fresh taxes.

Pundit Kanhaya Lal Dikshit, vaidya and landed proprietor of ten villages in Benares and Azamgarh, from fifty years' experience as a physician, spoke against the use of opium, except under medical advice, and considered its evil effects hereditary. The cultivation was popular, because the officials favoured it, and advances were made without interest. Sugarcane was more profitable, and could be grown on the same conditions as poppy.

Moulvi Amanat-ul-lah of Ghazipur, a Mahomedan high priest, at considerable length stated that he had frequently to go on tour and visit important cities from Calcutta to Delhi and also to Bombay, etc., and he found no evil effects from the moderate use of opium; on the contrary it was good and not prohibted in the Koran, which only interdicted alcohol. He recited the advantages derived from opium cultivation, the Government arrangements for which and for its sale were perfect and could not be improved upon. In his travels, extending over forty years, he had found that opium in some shape or other was used by Indian princes, nobles, and the middle and lower classes, and was firmly convinced that the prohibition of the cultivation and sale would cause serious and widespread discontent, and the only policy which should be adopted in the interests both of the Government and the people was to leave matters alone and not to interfer with existing arrangements.

Mr. G. M. Gregory, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, from an extensive experience of 21 years both in Behar and the North-West Agencies, described in detail the methods of cultivation in the two provinces, and the advantages possessed by the North-West system of dealing direct with the cultivators. No compulsion was resorted to; in fact there were more applications for advances for opium cultivation than the Department were willing to grant, and if at any time license to cullivate was withheld, it was considered a great hardship, and every effort was made by the cultivator to have it restored. As to opium being a febrifuge, the Ghazipur factory used 25 or 30 years ago to manufacture narcotine for supply to the medical department on indent as a febrifuge, but since the introduction of quinine the manufacture of narcotine had ceased.

Pandit Kailasnath Sukl, vaid and late secretary to the Maharaja of Balrampore, instanced the benefit he had derived from opium. His age was 65, and from infancy he had suffered constantly from dysentery and diarrhœa, till about 25 years ago he began the use of opium; from that day his complaint had disappeared, and he was now perfectly well. He used to take 20 grains formerly, but now, owing to old age, had reduced it to five grains twice a day.

Thakur Mahabir Prasad Narayan Singh, Rai Bahadur, a very large landed proprietor in the Allahabad and Banda districts, the last witness, spoke principally from an agricultural point, and said poppy cultivation involved great labour compared with the profit yielded, but had the following advantages. The advance is paid to the cultivators at the time it is most needed, obviating the necessity of borrowing. Moreover, it bore no interest. The price of opium was paid in a lump sum, enabling them to pay up the whole of their rents at once and save the grain produce for their requirements. If opium cultivation were prohibited, cultivators would suffer much loss, and zamindars find it difficult to collect rents. The zamindars and cultivators in his neighbourhood saw no harm in its cultivations, and were in favour of it.

It was past five o'clock by this, and there was no time to hear the evidence of Mr. Stoker, Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, which will be taken at Agra. The Commission left by special train at 9-40 for Lucknow; Lady Brassey and Lady Edina Brassey, who had joined Lord Brassey the previous day from Calcutta, accompanying the party.

The Opium Commission opened its sittings at Lucknow on Wednesday. The members of the Commission are accommodated in a camp at Darul-Shufa. On Wednesday six witnesses were examined, namely, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Deputy Commissioner, Raja Udai Pertap Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, Maharaja Pratap Narain Singh, and Newal Kishore, all of whom gave evidence favourable to the drug. Its cultivatoin was described as popular, and it was said that its prohibition would be attended with disastrous results. The moderate use of opium was declared to be unattended by injurious effects, though excess was harmful. One witness compared the use of opium among natives to that of tobacco among Englishmen. The Rev. Dr. Scott of Bareilly gave evidence against the drug. He was also opposed to the use of alcohol and tobacco.

On Thursday the first witness called was Sir John Tyler, Inspector-General of Prisons, who, from his long and varied experience in these provinces, spoke unhesitatingly in favour of the drug. He traced no increase of crime to its use The appearance of habitual opium-eaters showed no physical deteriotion or emaciation. There was no feeling against the consumption of the drug, and it was the only one sanctioned by the priesthood, and was used by high caste Brahmins. The imposition of prohibitive measures would be calculated to produce discontent, which in the present state of the country would speedily ferment. He had prescribed opium as a medical man for over thirty-two years. It was well known as a febrifuge in malarious districts. If prohibited the mortality would certainly rise. Out of a criminal population of 26,270, only 915 professed to be opium eaters; 457 of these were in good health, 153 in fair, 207 in indifferent and 128 in bad health. He added that from a close examination of the health registers of the jails, he was convinced the health of those prisoners who at admission had been accustomed to the use of opium, does not contrast unfavourably with those who have not acquired the habit. Sir Robert Low spoke of the use of the drug in the native army. Colonel James, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Subadar Major Gurdat Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry, likewise Surgeon-Major Anderson, Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, and Surgeon-Major Barry, Civil Surgeon, Sitapur, gave medical evidence in favour of the drug. Mr. Brownrigg, Settlement Officer, Sultanpur, Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, Badu Gokul Chand Chowdry, and Mahomed Azim also spoke in favour of opium.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 12.

Clayton, Vety Lieut-Col, Bo. A V D, on duty from Ahmedabad.

January 13.

Hoysted, Surgn-Major-Genl, on retirement, en route to England.

Duff, Capt, Bo, King's Own, on leave, from Satara.

DEPARTURES—January 12.

Claytor, Vety-Col, Bo. A V D, on duty, to Poona.

January. 13.

Hoystead, Surgn-Major-Genl, A M S, on retirement to England.

Donne, Capt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, on transfer, to Umballa.

January 14.

Bayley, Capt, Bo, 25th Baluchistan Regt, on duty to Sibi.

Powell, Capt, Bengal R E, on duty to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January, 1894.

1. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

2. The following drills will take place, this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub divisions.

Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Carbine drill, Nos 3 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill and Carbine drill, Nos 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.

Wednesday, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in Laying.

Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow, and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th January 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval.—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

Byculla School.—Thursday, at 5 p.m.

Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.

John Connon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5 p.m., in the compound of St. Peter's Boy's School, Masagon.

3. There will be company drill for B Company, every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be company drill for E Company, at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7-30 a.m., in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays, at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

There will be company drill for G Company, on Tuesdays, at p.m., on the ground north of the Municipal Office.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for all members (plain cloths) on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 7 a.m.

2 The squadron will parade on Thursday, 18th instant, at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.

3. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. L. A. G. Clarke, who has been appointed to the I C S. and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 4th class, and is posted to the Seoni District.

The following officers, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the Indian Forest Service reported their arrival at Bombay, on the 27th Nov 1893, and at Nagpur on the afternoon of the 30th idem:—Messrs, R. C. Milward, F. Linnell, C. O. Hanson, Asst Conservator of Forests.

Mr. R. C. Milward is posted to the Northern Circle, and Messrs. F. Linnell and C. O. Hanson are posted to the Southern Circle.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr W H W Mackenzie, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Gaya district.

Mr D B Allen, Magte and Collr, Puri, on leave, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Midnapore.

Mr L P Shirres, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district by Mr D B Allen.

Mr R Carstairs, Depy Commr, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to be a Magte and Collr of the third grade, and to act until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs.

In modification of the order, dated the 3rd April 1893, Mr S J Douglas, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Tippera, is allowed leave for three months.

In modification of the order dated the 7th Aug 1893, Mr A. C Mackertich, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months and four days.

The following gentlemen who passed first and second at the Competative Examination held in Dec 1893, for appointment as Asst Supdts of Police, are appointed to be Probationary Asst Supdts of Police:—

1 Mr W H Cornish (Jr) 2 Mr T M Browne

The following Probationary Asst Supdts of Police are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their names:—Mr W H Cornish (Jr), Muzaffarpur; and T M Browne, Patna.

Mr H C Gordon, Probationary Asst Supdt of police, Patna, is transferred to the district of Nadia.

Mr M E DuS Prothero is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College, from 7th Dec 1893, but will continue to act as Insptr of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Dr C A Martin or until further orders.

Mr H H D'Oyly, Asst Factory Supnt, Patna, on deputation, is permitted to revert to the regular line as Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, second grade, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Supdt, Midnapore Central Jail, and is posted to the Bihar Opium Agency.

Mr C H S Burt, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent second grade, *pro tem*, will revert to the third grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, from the date of Mr D'Oyly's reversion.

Mr E H Allum, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, is seconded and appointed to be Asst Factory Supdt, Patna, vice Mr. D'Oyly.

Mr L S Graham, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, at present holding charge as Asst Factory Supdt, Patna, on reverting to the regular line, is transferred to the Benares Opium Agency.

Surg-Maj J Lewtas, Offg Civil Surg of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th January, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·917
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·868
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·6
General Directions of wind*	NE, E, W, NNE,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	164

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bhopal, 1,930 tons, Captain C L Hansen, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain C K Browne, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain A Tognasso, sailed on Saturday last, for China, &c, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr A Kemp, Mrs G A de Silva as cabin and 25 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Snow, Mr G Bildt, Lieut P C R Barclay, Mrs A Desmond, and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain R J Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th December), via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Davey, Mr and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Wetherall, and 11 deck passengers.

The s s Shat-el-Arab, 1,664, tons, Captain K Saunders, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from London (30th November), via Karachi, with a general cargo 1,834 packages explosives and Mr Edward Blockie as a cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Colonel Hill, Mr D Vinayek, Miss Eva Downie, Miss B Scotts and three others, Mrs Searle and three children, Mr. Lees, Mr Greg, Mr Elliers, Mr Kalelean, Mr Archer, Mr Strong, five soldiers and 128 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C H B Forbes, Captain S H Powell, Captain and Mrs A B L Bayley, Mr and Mrs Dow, Mr Abmas bin Abdoolla, Mr Dawood bin Suleman, Mr A Athman, Mr Dayal Morarjee, Mr Moola, Humdul Ashvad and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—January 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Naseri	850	Raffin	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
D	Stalzenfels	1964	Hanssen	Antwerp	18-1	Glade & Co
D	York	2112	Smith	Antwerp	20-1	K Nixon
F	Lombardy	1726	Tyndall	Mauritius	20-1	H C Joosub
G	Gharapuri					Shepherd & Co
G	Wai					do.
H	Skidby	2421	Strachan	Hamburgh		J Mackintosh
K	Venus	133	Florentine	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	C. Mandvie	13-1	Shepherd&Co
N	Nianza	1421	Bates	Zanzibar		V Ebram & Co
N	Shat-el-Arab	1664	Saunder	P. Gulf	17-1	Graham &Co
Q	Tanjore	1402	Garrett	Red Sea	16-1	H C Joosub
Q	Safari	891	Asthensen	Zanzibar	20-1	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Adum	Mangalore	15-1	Shepherd&Co
Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	15-1	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
6	Rosetta		Gadd	China	24-1	P & O Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	China	21-1	A L S NCo
9	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	20-1	W&A Graham
10	Bhopal	1930	Hanun	Calcutta,	14-1	J Mackintosh
13	Kt of St George	2399	Bevis	Antwerp	16-1	K Nixon&Co
14	Vasna		Rickford	Bhownagur		M Vadilal
16	Bawtry	1542	Salbraith	Venice	19-1	Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Khandalla (s)	Russell	Karachi, Jan 11.
	Chindwara (s)	Robinson	Calcutta, Dec. 9.
14	Courtfield (s)	Sheldrake	Tyne, Dec. 10.
	Oscarshal (s)	Richborn	Bangkok, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Khandalla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, &c.
	Colaba (s)	Browne	Rangoon, &c.
	Mary E Russell (bq)	Nickols	Mauritius.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Karachi.
	Ballaarat (s)	Angus	London.
	Bisagno (s)	Tognasso	China, &c.
14	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Bhopal (s)	Hansen	Calcutta, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Schooner Fateh Isilamo, for Mozambique and Quillemane.
Steamer Marq. Bacqnehem, for China, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe
Thorndale (s), 1971, Deckman
Ormidale (s), 2304, Butler
Kt of St George (s), 2399, Bevis
York (s), 2112, Smith
Netherby Hall (s), 2139, Rothwell
Skidby (s), 2421, Strachan
Stolzenfels (s), 1990, Hansen
Beatrice (s), 1442, Edward
Bawtry (s), 1542, Galbraith
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Euphrates, Bromley

Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Gwalior (s) 1648, Speck
Marq. Bacquehem (s), 2740, Wallusching
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Rosetta (s), 2039, Gadd
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Jubeda (s), 1726, Tyndal
Almora (s), 1667, Forbes
Bhopal (s), 2145, Hansen
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
R I M S Minto, Lye

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 13.

From Glasgow.

Arabia s—78 cases whishy, J A kirkbride and Co; 202 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 4 hogsheads beer and stout, S B Fraser and Sons.

Clan Cameron s—50 case, whishy, Phipson and Co.

City of Dundee s—25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Clan Ranald s—20 cases writing papers, M Essajee.

From Liverpool.

Hispania s—3 cases cuttlery H Habile

City of Perth s—1 case cuttlery, Hajee Tar Mahomed Dada.

From London.

Ballaarat s—35 cases champagne, R J Buxey and Co; 1 case perfumed spirit, H M Sulleman and Sons; 125 cases ale, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 cases beer and 20 cases stout, Lyon and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Weston s—Hall, 250 cases brandy, A B L Cooper and Co.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—52 cases brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

From Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—25 cases beer F Heyer.

From Charente.

Pininsular s—61 cases brandy, Burjorjee Nusserwanjee.

From Antwerp.

Braunefels s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Dinshaw Burjorjee

Stolzenfels s—48 cases wine, Glade and Co.

From Genoa.

R Rubattino s—1 qr cask Claret, Warden and Co,

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—4 cases soap, O Hassum and Co; 1 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Imperator s—6 bales papers, E Dawoodbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 13.

For Liverpool.

Ormidale s—105 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 125 bales wool, G. Toolseedas. 28 bales wool, and 109 bales goat hair, M Shapoorjee and Co; 6 cwts bonemeal, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell, and Co.

For London.

Thorndale s—1,0001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 1,200 cwts Myrabollams, H L H Soomer; 3,022 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 32 bales hides, and skins, P Dajee; 10 bales skins, Thos. H Moores and Co; 12 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 pots rosa oil, D Nanjee and Co; 40 cases indigo, Ghella Cullianjee; 7 cases woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 26 cwts fishmands, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 175 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 185 cwts coir yarn, L J Lalljee; 260 cwts buffallo horns, R Fazal; 80 cwts ganja, A Rahimtoola; 445 cwts myrabollams, K Sheriff and Co; 74 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola; 16 pots rosa oil, R Goolam Hoosein; 46 bales skins, and hides, M Shapoorjee and Co.

For Hamburg.

Skidby s—1,650 bales Cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co,

Stolzenfels s—495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 240 cwts myrabollams, and 1,000 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co; 200 cwts buffallo horns, O H Hassoon; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Ormidale s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kadurbhoy; 1,395 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Bremen.

Stolzenfels s—220 bales cotton, and 2,925 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

York s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt of St George s—4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co.

For Trieste.

Beatrice s—400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 900 cwts rapeseed, N. Nensey and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Bawtry s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagnos s—100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 107 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; and Co; 114 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 cwts olibanum, and 3 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Kooo. 30 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 5 cwts peacock feathers, K S Loong.

For Shanghai.

Rosetta s—235 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, January 13.

10 p.m.	72·2

SUNDAY, January 14.

6 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	75·0
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·7

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

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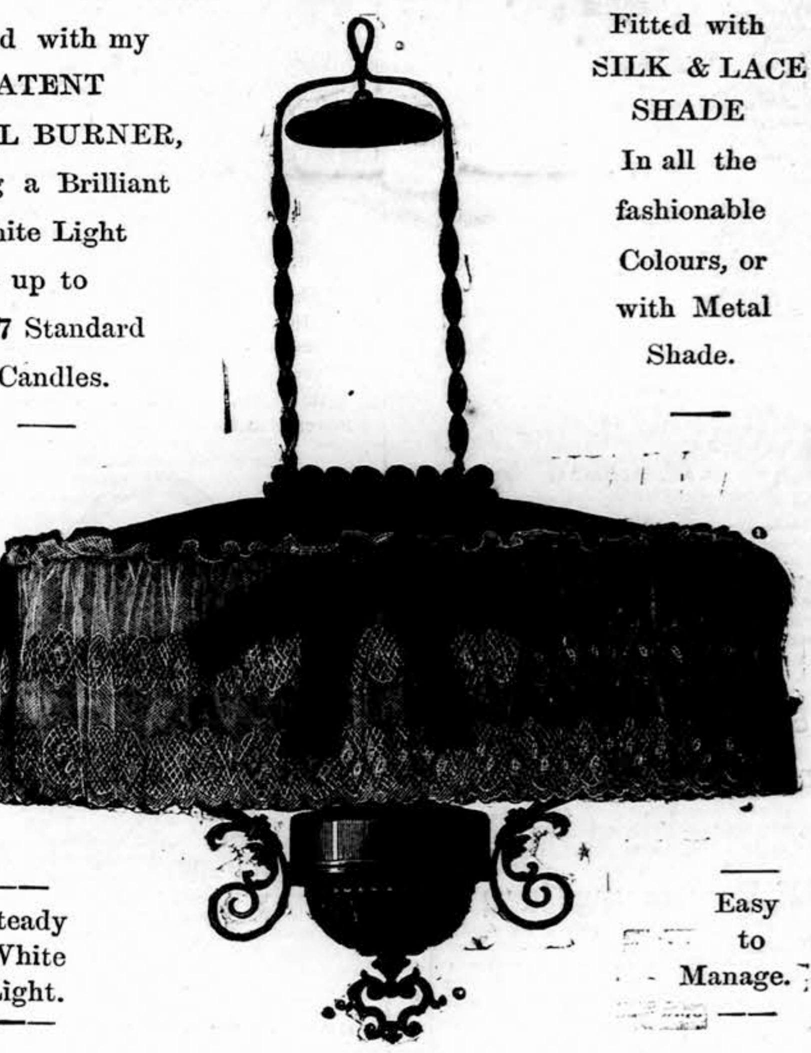

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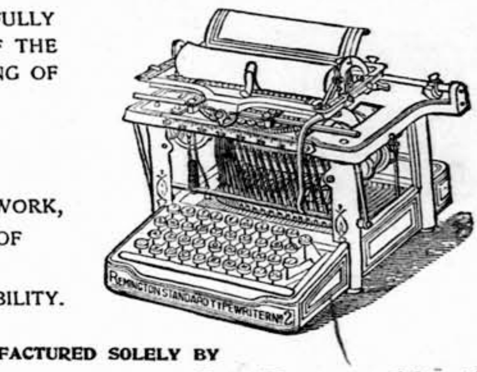

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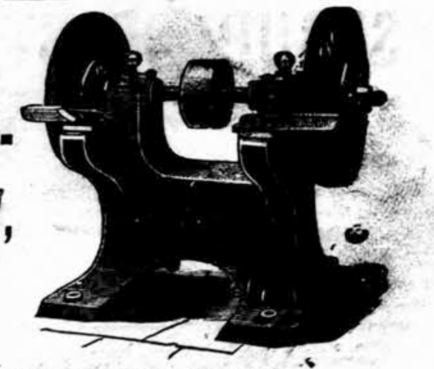

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This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

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Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

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(*OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE*)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

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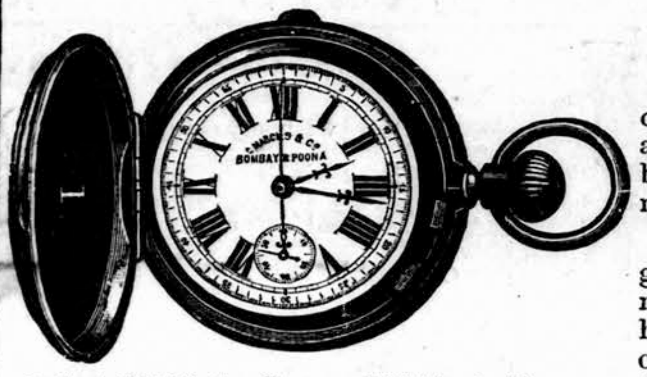
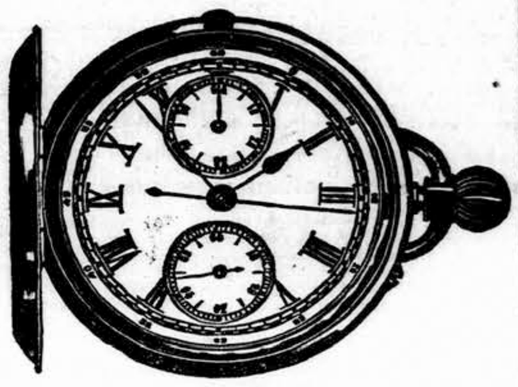


Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

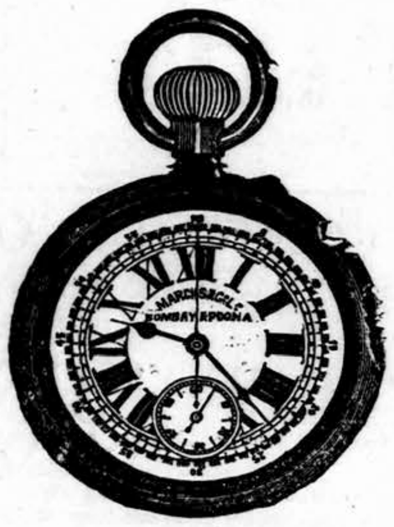
The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	" 350
Silver Hunting Watch	" 275
Ditto Crystal face	" 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	" 140



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	" 500
Silver do. Hunting case	" 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	" 220



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	" 210
Silver do. do.	" 95
Do. Half-hunting	" 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	" 60

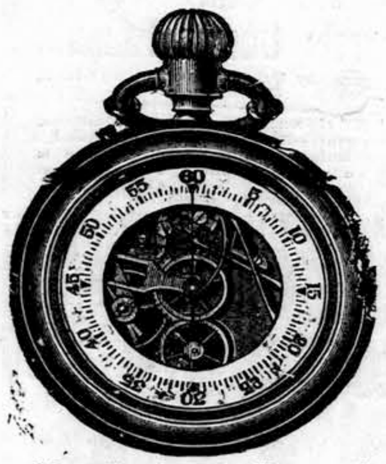
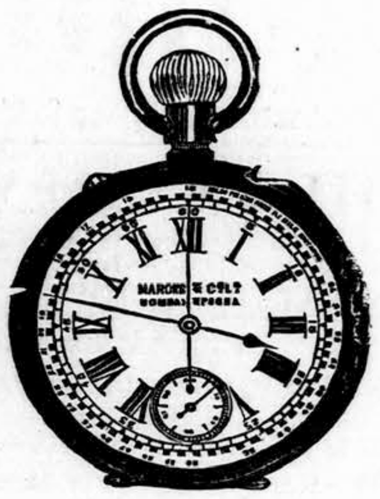


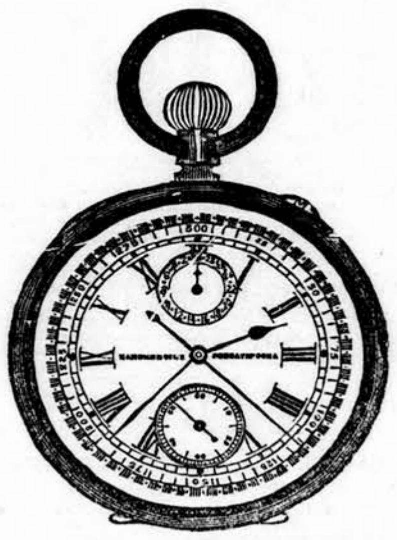
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	" 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	" 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	" 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	" 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	" 1,200

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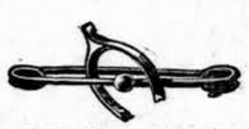
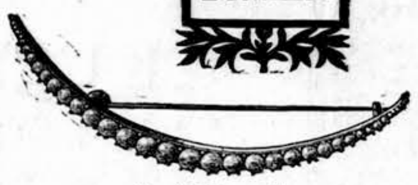
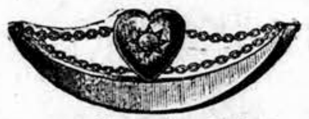


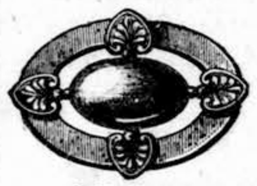
Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.



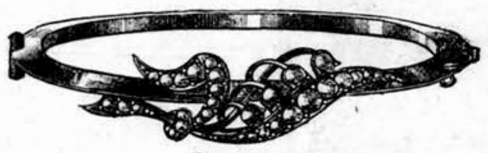
Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.



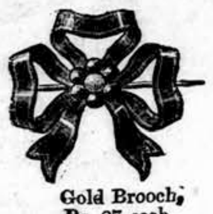
Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.



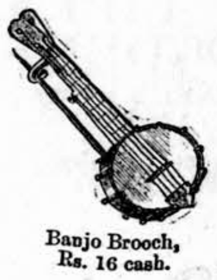
Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.



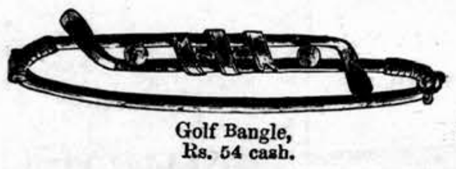
Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.



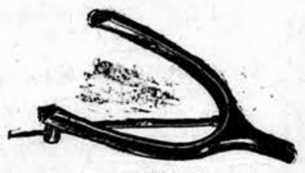
Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.



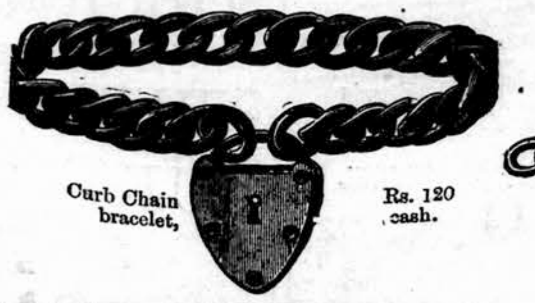
Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.



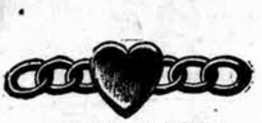
Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.



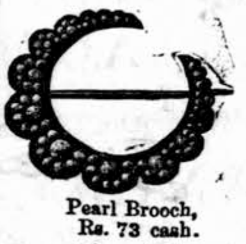
Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.



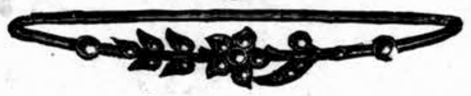
Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.



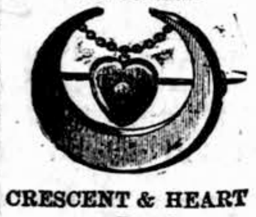
Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.



Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.



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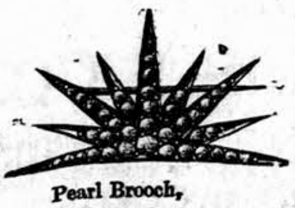

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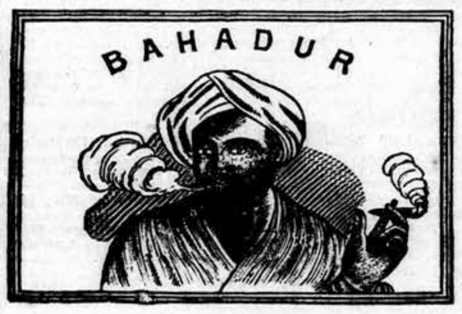

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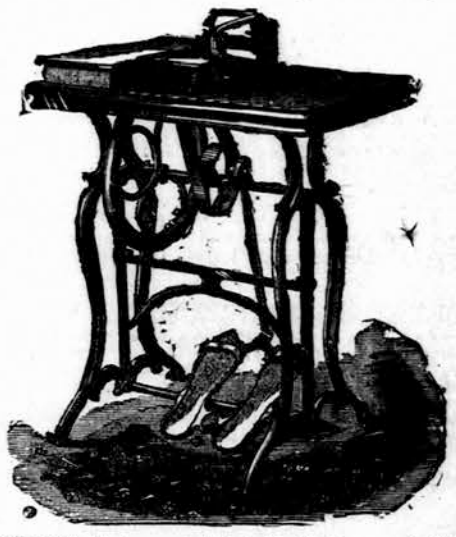

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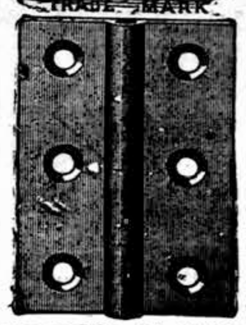

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